New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From the Army of the Potomac.

—Gen. Hooker foots up the official returns of the killed and wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville at 8,200, not including the missing.

—On Friday, the 22d ult., the 8th Illinois made a foray on the peninsula between the Rappahannock and Potomac, capturing 125 prisoners, about 1,000 contrabands, and nearly 700 fine horses.

—Scouting parties of Gen. Stahel's cavalry have been through the region of country between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. They found only small parties of Rebels except at Thoroughfare Gap, where about 70 guerrillas had posted themselves. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the rout of the Rebels, who were driven through the Gap. They left two dead upon the field, and had quite a number wounded. Six prisoners and about twenty horses were captured. These reconnoissances prove that no force of the enemy is between the Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains.

—The affair of the 16th by the advance guard of the 1st New York was more disastrous to the Rebel party at Berry's Ferry than was at first realized. Out of the 22 Rebels, 2 were killed, 5 wounded and 10 captured; and this by 16 men of the 1st N. Y. Cavalry. One of the killed was Capt. W. W. Mead.

—A detachment of the 1st Vermont Cavalry had a skirmish on Friday, near Thoroughfare Gap, with a scouting party of Stuart's cavalry, consisting of 40 men, commanded by Capt. Farley of Gen. Stuart's staff. The Rebels fled precipitately, with the loss of one killed, two wounded, and one man taken prisoner. On Saturday morning, the Rebels attacked a train of 16 cars from Alexandria, loaded with forage, about a mile and a half from Kettle Run, toward Warrenton Junction. The 3d Brigade, under Col. De Forrest, was stationed at Kettle Run, and the pickets were first notified of the enemy's presence by hearing heavy firing. A force was immediately sent in the direction of the firing, but too late to save the train, which was utterly demolished, the locomotive being pierced by two 6-pound cannon balls. The train was then fired, but fortunately the men upon it escaped without injury. The attacking party was a detachment of Mosby's cavalry, four of whom were captured. They had two small 6-pounder brass pieces with them. Our forces were closely on their heels, but unfortunately reached the spot just fifteen minutes after the mischief was done. Later news from Fairfax Court-House says that Col. Warren had come up with and engaged Mosby's troops, capturing their guns and cutting them up badly.

—It seems to be believed at Washington that the army of Gen. Lee is actively in motion, and that an attack on Gen. Hooker's line is not improbable. Masses of the enemy's troops were traced on Saturday on the road to Culpepper and Kelly's Ford by the clouds of dust which rose in the rear of the river front of the army. Stuart's and Mosby's cavalry are evidently on the move. A gentleman from the vicinity of Culpeper says that a large body of Rebels, supposed to be from Lee's army, passed there on Monday, and proceeded in the direction of Gordonsville.

—The Washington correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* reports that when Gen. Hooker next moves he will have command of all the forces in Virginia. The Suffolk and Norfolk troops, those lying at the extremity of the Peninsula, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and about the defenses of Washington, are to be all subject to his call.

—Richmond papers are distressed by Banks's movements; they say he is going to attack Port Hudson in the rear, and the result is very doubtful. They are preparing their readers for the opening of the Mississippi.

—It is ascertained that the desertions from the enemy on the Rappahannock average 15 per day. These deserters, disgusted with Rebel associations, arrive by different routes, but principally by swimming the river.

—The Rebel army in Northern Virginia is to be divided into three corps, to be commanded respectively by Gens. Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill.

Department of Virginia.

—Our correspondent at Norfolk gives an account of the employment in that department of contraband negroes. He says that some of the finest and most extensive plantations have been occupied, and are now worked, and over 1,000 negroes are thus furnished with homes and remunerative employment. The negroes are paid fair wages from the proceeds of their labors, varying according to their effectiveness, and fixed jointly by the overseer and the superintendent. In proper cases, plantations are leased to their present occupants, who pay a fixed rent, and hire the labors of the negroes at open bargain. The negroes themselves, when possessing more than ordinary skill and energy, may and do hire the land, and, with more or less assistance from the Government, in the way of condemned horses, &c., work it on shares, as in the case of the white overseers. Whatever is left, beyond actual expenses, goes into the treasury of the Government. Corn, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and all early and late garden vegetables are cultivated, and early market supplies are rapidly coming forward, and meet with a ready and remunerative sale at Baltimore and other places.

—Twenty-five deserters from a Mississippi regiment came into Suffolk on Thursday, and took the oath of allegiance. They are to be sent North.

Department of North Carolina.

—The Rebels own up to a whipping at Gum Swamp, near Newbern, the other day—but then they say they killed hetacombs of Union soldiers, as usual.

—Gen. Foster has been making personal effort among his men at Newbern to induce the nine-months volunteers to re-enlist. He has been making speeches to each regiment, and has met with encouraging success. He asked for a new artillery regiment of 12 companies of 150 men each, and it was got up on the instant. It is said that those of his men sent some months ago to South Carolina are all anxious to return and fight under their old chieftain. Gen. Foster has issued an order directing his officers and men to aid as far as possible in raising the colored Regiment now being organized by Brig.-Gen. Wild.

—The Rebels say that on the 24th ult., Union gunboats visited Murfreesboro, N. C., and carried off 20,000 pounds of bacon and all the apple whisky they could find. They receipted for the whisky, probably with a view to future suits against the original owners for dealing in poison.

Department of the Cumberland.

—Advices from Kentucky represent that all is quiet on Gen. Burnside's front. The Rebel force in Wayne County is estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000. Gen. Pegram's Rebel headquarters are this side of Monticello, on Gen. Gilbert's front. There is much speculation and uncertainty rife as to the intentions of the Rebels. That they are going to make a bold stroke seems evident.

—A dispatch from Somerset, Kentucky, of May 31, says: To-day a cavalry reconnoisance was made to within four miles of Monticello. There was sharp skirmishing all the way. At Two Fords sixteen Rebels, with arms and horses, were captured. Simultaneously with this, Col. Adames of the 1st Cavalry and 50 picked men crossed the river in boats and captured the Rebel pickets at Mill Springs, consisting of one lieutenant and 16 privates, with all their arms and 24 horses. No casualty on our side.

—Gen. Asboth has issued orders for the recruiting, at Columbus, Ky., of a colored force for garrison duty and the protection of such colonies of contrabands, on confiscated or abandoned lands, as are or may be established in that District.

—We have from our correspondent at Murfreesboro some interesting items of news from Rebel sources. With regard to Vicksburg and war matters, they say that their army has rations for 90 days; Pemberton is using disinfectants to prevent sickness among his troops; two gunboats have been sunk; Gen. Banks has crossed with his army at Bayou Sara; the Rebels had run 700 mules out of Vicksburg in order to save their feed; Breckinridge was at Atlanta on the 28th, and it is probable that his whole division has left Bragg's army for the South; Col. Grierson's cavalry had made another raid from Baton Rouge, capturing and destroying a large Rebel camp; a dispatch from Canton, Miss., to Richmond, represents all well at Vicksburg on Tuesday; the fighting before Vicksburg on Saturday was the bloodiest of the war.

—The gunboat Naumkeag has arrived at Wheeling, from Charlestown, on the Kanawha. Previous to leaving, the most valuable parts of the machinery in the salt works were removed, so that should the Rebels get possession of them they will find them useless. Capt. Rogers also caused to be removed from the works a large quantity of salt that had accumulated, but which could not be got to market.

—A dispatch from Burnside to Bragg announcing his determination to hang all the Rebel officers in his hands, in case retaliation for the two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usages of war should be resorted to by the Rebel government, was on Saturday conveyed from Murfreesboro under a flag of truce.

—The Union loss in the skirmish at Norman's Ferry, on the Cumberland, on the 27th, was eight men. Lieut.-Col. Adams, of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, immediately afterward crossed the river and captured from the Rebels a lieutenant, a sergeant, and five men.

—Gen. Burnside will soon take the field in Kentucky. Gen. Hartsuff assumes command of the troops in that State, except the Ninth Army Corps (Burnside's old corps), and Gen. Carter's Division. Hartsuff's headquarters will be at Lexington.

—Refugees from East Tennessee say there are few Rebel troops at Knoxville, but a great many have recently passed through the place, going West, to help Pemberton, of course.

—Cincinnati sends a dispatch saying that Gen. Corwyn defeated Gen. Roddy at Florence, Alabama, on the 27th of May, capturing 100 men, 8 officers, 400 mules, and 300 negroes. Marching northward, Col. Corwyn destroyed founderies, mills, and everything else useful to the enemy that he could lay his hands on.

—Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all Rebel officers now prisoners of war in his Department to be placed in close confinement until the Rebel retaliation threats are retracted.

—Brig.-Gen. R. S. Granger was to take command at Nashville on Wednesday. Generals R. B. Mitchell and James D. Morgan are ordered to the front. Gen. Mitchell takes command of a cavalry division.

—Gen. Payne writes from Gallatin to Gen. Rosecrans that he has devised and put into effect a plan of changing slave labor in his sub-department to compensated labor. Male negroes are hired out at $8, and females at $5 a month, to their former masters. Written contracts to this effect are entered into. The plan is working admirably, and Gen. Payne says that the overseers declare they never had so much work done nor half so well done before.

Department of the West.

—An official dispatch to the War Department received from Gen. Ellet, commanding the ram fleet, dated Helena, Ark., May 25, says: As my command was descending the river from Memphis the Commissary boat was fired into from the Mississippi side by a band of the enemy with two pieces of artillery about six miles above Austria. I returned yesterday, and landed my force. The enemy had, a few hours before my arrival, captured a small trading steamer and burned her, taking her crew captives and appropriating her freight. My cavalry, under Major Hubbard, 200 strong, came up with the enemy, 1,000 strong, all mounted, and eight miles out. The fight lasted near two hours. The major succeeded in repulsing the enemy, and finally drove them off before the infantry could come to his relief. Our loss was two killed and 18 wounded, most of them slightly. The enemy left five dead, one lieutenant mortally wounded, and 22 stand of arms. We captured three prisoners. I burned the town of Austria, having first searched every building. As the fire progressed, the discharge of loaded firearms was like volleys of musketry as the fire reached their hiding-places; and two heavy explosions of powder also occurred.

—Some days ago a party of Osage Indians went into Fort Scott for ammunition. They reported they had a fight with the guerrilla Matthews, and had succeeded in killing him and 20 or 25 of his gang. A correspondent of *The Leavenworth Times* says: "They chopped off the heads of 18 Rebels, and piled them together. I did not learn that they took any prisoners. Indians understand bushwhackers tolerably well, and don't care about being bothered with them as prisoners of war, consequently they leave them in the *bush*, if found there."

—Major H. Z. Curtis has been appointed Adjutant-General of the District of Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth.

—A special dispatch to *The Louisville Journal*, from Murfreesboro on May 30, says that Gen. Marmaduke is reported to have captured Helena, Ark., and a regiment of negro soldiers, whom, together with the white officers commanding them, he hung. It is hardly necessary to say that such a story needs confirmation. Marmaduke may have threatened such wholesale murder, but the execution of it is another matter.

—*The Memphis Bulletin* of May 30 says an expedition from Germantown under Col. McCrellis attacked a Rebel force of 2,500 men at Senatobia on the 25th, and drove them South of the Tallahatchie, with a loss of six killed and three wounded. Helena, Arkansas, dates are to the 27th ult. A reconnoitering expedition had a sharp skirmish on the Little Rock road, on the 25th, with the Rebels. The Union loss was 5 killed and 23 wounded. The Rebel loss was three killed and eight wounded.

From the Army of the Mississippi.

—Dispatches from Cincinnati state that a number of conscripts from the 15th Tennessee Rebel regiment reached Cairo on the 25th ult. They were on their way from Port Hudson to join Gen. Bragg's army when the battle of Raymond was fought. In the fight they refused to fire on the Unionists, and shot into the air. After this engagement, they encamped at Mississippi Springs, where they received fifteen hundred re-enforcements from Alabama. In the middle of the night about half of the 50th (Rebel) Tennessee regiment left their camp, determined to make their way into the Union lines. They say there has been at no time more than ten thousand Rebel troops at Port Hudson.

—A special dispatch from Memphis, dated May 26, says that a detachment of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry attacked the guerrillas on the Hernando road on Tuesday, killing four and capturing five. A few days since a detachment of the 5th Kansas and 3d Iowa Cavalry fought with a superior force of guerrillas seven miles back of Helena, and finally drove them off. Their reported loss is 9 killed, and 21 wounded; among the latter their Colonel. The Union loss was 4 killed, 20 wounded, and several prisoners. On the 24th inst., Col. Hatch had a fight with 200 of Chambers's guerrillas, near Senatobia, capturing 60, killing 10, and wounding 20.

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—*The Chattanooga Rebel*, of the 29th ult., says the slaughter of the Unionists was far greater in the assault upon Vicksburg than in any battle during the war. *The Mississippian* says Saturday's battle at Vicksburg was the most stubborn of all.

—An officer from Vicksburg, arrived at Cairo, thus describes the position of Gen. Grant's army: The base extends from right to left on the Mississippi, from the Yazoo to the lower point of Vicksburg, a distance of six miles. Our lines come up to the Rebel lines east of the town. We hold undisputed possession of everything between the Black River bridge and within sixty feet of the hills in the rear of the Rebel army. At the last accounts, Gen. Frank Blair's Division had started for Big Black bridge, for purposes not made known. It is reported by deserters that the Rebel losses in the great battle of the 22d were very heavy. The cessation of hostilities on the 21st was to allow the women and children to leave the city.

—Admiral Porter reports officially the loss of the gunboat Cincinnati, sunk by the Rebel fire. The killed and wounded were 25, and 15 are missing.

—The Chicago Irish Legion, which for a long time has been stationed near La Grange, Tenn., has gone to Vicksburg, with other re-enforcements, for Gen. Grant. *The Chicago Post* says: "It would be contraband to tell how many troops have gone and are going in the same direction, but they are a 'good many.'"

Department of the South.

—It is rumored and also denied that Maj.-Gen. David Hunter has been relieved of the command of the Department of the South, and Gen. Gilmore takes his place. No reasons are given; it is known, however, that there has been a want of harmony between South and North Carolina as represented by Gens. Hunter and Foster. It is also stated that some days ago an order from Washington reached Port Royal to have several regiments sent up to re-enforce Gen. Hooker, but that Gen. Hunter refused to send them, returning instead, a protest against the order.

—By the Arago we have Port Royal news to the 29th ult. There have been no important military movements. The blockaders off Charleston have captured or destroyed five vessels since the date of our last letters. Our correspondent says that active land and water operations will begin in a few days. Montgomery's raid with colored troops was to commence within a week. The presentation of a fine flag to the 2d South Carolina (colored) Regiment had been an interesting event; Gen. Saxton made the speech.

—A letter dated Hilton Head, the 24th, states, on information obtained from deserters and others, "that at least 20,000 men have been sent by Beauregard to Vicksburg."

—Charleston papers record the capture of the notorious blockade runner the steamer Eagle. She was on her way from Nassau, a piratical port in the Bahamas, with a contraband cargo.

—The truth of the rumor that Gen. Hunter has been relieved of his command in South Carolina, is denied by official authority.

Miscellaneous.

—By an arrival at Philadelphia, we learn that the British pirate steamers Alabama and Florida have captured recently the following vessels: On the 29th of April, ship Oneida from Shanghae to New-York; within a few days previous, ship Louisa Hatch, from Cardiff to Singapore; ship Norah from Liverpool to Calcutta; ship Charles Hill, from Liverpool for Montevideo; ship Commonwealth of Boston, for San Francisco; bark Henrietta, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro; bark Lafayette of New-Bedford, whaler; brig Cora of Westport, whaler; schr. Kingfisher of Fair Haven, whaler. It is very likely that some of the strictly neutral English merchants have suffered severely in many of these cases.

—Richmond papers say that the long-threatened law of retaliation is to be immediately enforced; that for two officers recently "murdered officially" in Ohio, two Union officers of equal rank now in Rebel hands are to be similarly killed. They further say that official notice has been given that, hereafter, for every Rebel dealt with in any manner that Jeff. Davis may choose to think improper, immediate vengeance will be inflicted upon some Union prisoner. If these threats are actually carried out, there won't be many Rebel prisoners taken after the Union soldiers learn the fact—somebody will get hurt.

—A gentleman lately from Savannah, but of much travel in the Southern States, has just reached Philadelphia. He says that though prices are enormous, the stuff called currency is plenty and easy to get. There is not much actual destitution, but great scarcity of articles of luxury. During last Winter Flour in Savannah was $80 per bbl., butter $2 75 to $4 per lb., ordinary cloth $2 to $5 per yard, a coat $80 to $100, pantaloons $40, a good overcoat in Richmond $250, an officer's dress coat $150. It was so easy to evade the blockade, that most people believed there was collusion with the Union commanders. Savannah is bare of troops—all gone to help Pemberton. The channels are all obstructed, and no fear of attack is expressed; three gunboats and many land batteries are the means of resistance.

—There was much exhilaration in Boston on Thursday during the departure of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment (negro troops) for South Carolina. The regiment was completely full, dressed in regular United States uniform, splendidly equipped, led by a colored band, and in marching, evolutions and tout ensemble made a magnificent appearance. They were reviewed by the Governor, cheered most heartily by the people, and received all the distinguished marks of public commendation.

—The 6th Regiment New York Volunteers (Wilson's Zouaves) are now on their way home. They were to leave New-Orleans, on the steamship Fulton, on the 25th ult. Since leaving Baton Rouge, on the 26th of March, this regiment has marched 500 miles and fought three engagements. Gen. Dwight, in his order issued at the time of the regiment taking leave of their companions in arms, passes the highest encomium upon the officers and men for their bravery and endurance.

—A woman named Miss Hozier was arrested at Suffolk on 28th ult. A document containing a plan of all the fortifications at Suffolk was found in her possession, and letters to Gen. Longstreet, stating that he could make a raid to Norfolk and capture Gen. Viele and Gov. Pierpont. The documents were prepared by an attorney at Norfolk by the name of Stribs. He is under arrest.

—An immense meeting was held in Chicago on Monday, at which Gen. Fuller announced the great necessity for funds to send supplies to the wounded at Vicksburg. Nearly $6,000 were raised. The Committee of the Buffalo Board of Trade gave $100; the Oswego Board the same; Gen. Wadsworth, on behalf of the New-York Committee of the Produce Exchange, gave $500.

—Seventeen Rebels men and women, were sent South from St. Louis on Monday night—among them the wife and daughters of ex-Senator Trusten Polk. All persons thus passed to the Rebel lines are forbidden to come within the lines of the United States forces during the existence of the Rebellion, except by permission of the Secretary of War, under penalty of imprisonment during the war, and such other punishment as may be imposed by the military authorities.

—*The Richmond Whig* of Saturday editorially complains of the inefficiency of the Rebel Government. It argues, first, that the great error in the conduct of the war was making it strictly defensive; and suggests that a dose of the enemy's own medicine would cause him to desist from further invasion.

—It is certain that the great Tredegar Iron Works of Richmond were destroyed by fire on the 17th ult. All the fine machinery, and sixteen cannon nearly perfect, were lost. A large woolen factory adjoining was also burned. The Davis Government forbade any mention of the disaster by telegraph or newspaper.

—The prize schooner Maria Bishop, before reported captured by the U. S. ship Courier, on the 16th inst., from Charleston for Nassau, N. P., with 17 bales cotton (Prize Master McDonald), went ashore on the 26th inst., on Chincoteague Shoals, and had bilged. Her cargo and sails, rigging, anchor chains, &c., were taken from her, and she was set on fire by the Prize Master, and destroyed.

—A story comes from Cincinnati that Gen. Bragg telegraphed to Jeff. Davis to know what should be done with Vallandigham. Davis, with a grim appreciation of the melancholy joke, sent word that if Val. would promptly and heartily take the oath of allegiance to Secesdia they might let him run.

—The U. S. supply steamer Massachusetts arrived at Philadelphia on the 29th ult. She reports that the gunboat Penobscot, while chasing an English steamer off Wilmington, N. C., came close in shore and was fired upon by the Rebel batteries, by which her assistant surgeon was killed and the steward wounded.

—A detachment of the Choctaw Brigade, which were captured at Ponchatoula, Miss., arrived at this port on the steamer United States from New-Orleans on Tuesday morning, under the command of their celebrated chieftain, Sweepstakes.

—The second anniversary of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Association, of Philadelphia, was celebrated on Wednesday. Their report shows that 87,433 soldiers were fed during the year, while passing through the city. The receipts from subscriptions and the expenses were about $15,000.

—Even the Brazilian authorities protest against the doings of Her Brittanic Majesty's pirate ships, the Alabama and Florida. The Alabama was ordered away from one of the Brazilian ports, but did not go until she got ready.

—Admiral Dupont reports that a three-masted steamer was driven ashore to the eastward of Breach Inlet on the night of the 20th inst., while attempting to run out of Charleston Harbor. She is entirely submerged, and a total wreck.

—In the case of Gen. Corcoran, the Court-Martial find that Lieut.-Col. Kimball halted Corcoran and demanded the countersign, when he had no right to do so, and that he (Kimball) was drunk at the time. Gen. Corcoran seems to be completely justified.

—Our Minister to Japan, Robert H. Pruyn, remits $605 more of subscriptions by loyal friends in that country, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

—An order was officially promulgated on 28th ult. for the establishment of a bureau in the War Department especially to attend to the organization and officering, etc., of colored troops.

—It is reported from Fort Trumbull that the reprieve of the deserter, Warren Whitmarsh, is only for one week, and that he will be shot next Thursday.

—There is a report in print that Admiral Foote will soon take Admiral Du Pont's place as commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

—The double-bowed steamer Lenape was launched on the 28th ult. at Hunter's Point. She is the twenty-first of the fleet of double-enders.

—Over 300 recruits for the 55th (colored) Regiment arrived at the camp in Readville, Massachusetts, on the 29th. The regiment now numbers about 600.

GENERAL NEWS.

—We have intelligence from the Indian country, which indicates trouble in Missouri once more. A considerable rebel force, under Gens. Steele, Cooper and McIntosh, supposed to be the advance of Price's new army, crossed the Arkansas on the 20th near Fort Gibson. Col. Phillips, commanding our forces in that vicinity, had a severe fight with them, and succeeded in driving them back, though his force was inferior. They are reported to number about 11,000, and were at last accounts massed on Col. Phillips's front. Phillips had only 3,000 men and a battery, but was well fortified. Dispatches from Fort Larned, received in Leavenworth, also state that a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, is approaching from the Southwest, with the intention of intercepting the trains on the way to New-Mexico. A dispatch from Gen. Blunt states that the Rebels crossed the Arkansas near Fort Gibson, but were driven back again by Col. Phillips, with much loss; our loss was 30 killed. The operations against the hostile Indians in Minnesota are on a much larger scale than is generally supposed. General Sibley's command, which is moving from Fort Snelling against the Sioux, includes three full regiments of infantry, a regiment of mounted rangers, and a battery of artillery. There are 5,000 Sioux encamped near Devil's Lake, under the command of Little Crow, 2,000 of whom are armed with muskets, and the balance with clubs, bows and arrows, and spears. We notice a statement that the Chippewa tribe in Minnesota are hostile, and that a very bad spirit prevails among all the red men in the State—some 20,000.

—On Saturday, a large number of the friends of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher accompanied him to Sandy Hook, on board the Merrimac, to witness his departure for Europe. The distinguished preacher was in excellent health and spirits, and fully appreciated the compliment paid to him by his admiring friends. A sudden storm of rain, with thunder and lightning, did not disconcert the excursionists in the least, for they retired to the shelter afforded by the cabins and awnings, and amused themselves by singing patriotic songs—which were well suited to the chorus of the tempest. The jubilant sea flung out innumerable white flags, as if to assure the timid that it was a peaceful war of the elements. As the storm subsided, the City of Baltimore came in sight, and Mr. Beecher was transferred to her deck, where he was greeted with hearty cheers. A short race between the American built Merrimac and the English built City of Baltimore followed, in which the latter was clearly beaten.

—The anniversary exercises of the Cooper Union took place in the large hall of the Institute on Saturday evening. The annual report shows the total receipts for the year were $19,453 82; the disbursements, $19,276 50; leaving a balance of $177 39. During the year Peter Cooper gave a donation of $5,000, and a legacy of $500 has been received from the estate of R. C. Goodhue. In all the classes there were 1,662 pupils, 879 remaining at the close of the year. In the female Art department there were 223 pupils, of whom 139 received gratuitous instruction. The reading room has had 194,000 visitors. Twenty lectures were delivered last Winter under the auspices of the Trustees of the Union.

—A will found at Port Royal recently by Union soldiers presents a fact not often set forth out of Dixie. The testator, John Cooper of Caroline County, Va., gives his property to his wife and daughter, but to do this he is obliged to emancipate his wife who was his slave, and thereby (according to aristocratic Virginia practice) legitimatize his bastard daughter, born of the aforesaid slave. Such is chivalry, and such are the beasts who get down on their marrow-bones, eat dirt, and beg Great Britain, France, Algiers, Timbuctoo, or their special patron the King of Dahomey to give them recognition. Civilization spurns them, and his Majesty the Butcher of Dahomey don't want rivals in the business.

—The two wings of the California Democracy, formerly known as the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats, and latterly as War and Peace Democrats, are making overtures for fusing on the State ticket. There is some prospect that they will meet each other half way on a platform the main plank of which is opposition to the Administration. The Union party is holding primary elections preparatory to the 7th of June State Convention. The contest is mainly between ex-Congressman Low and Gov. Stanford, who are leading candidates for the Governorship. A nomination by the Union party is deemed equivalent to an election; hence great importance is attached to the primary elections, and there is a vigorous struggle in each county.

—On Saturday afternoon the Provost-Marshal's Guard of this city had occasion to arrest nine men for obstructing the enrolling officer in the performance of his duty, and rescuing a deserter who had been arrested in the drinking-shop No. 44 Bowery. The nine rowdies were very defiantly declaring that no United States officer should arrest a deserter or enroll a man in that house. They all gave fictitious names, but five of them were known to the Detectives of the Provost Guard. Provost Gen. Nugent subsequently discharged them, after severe reprimand, as their case was the first one of the kind.

—A meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday to protest against the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. Judge Lewis presided; and speeches were made by Ex-Senator Bigler, Ex-Congressman Biddle, and Charles Jared Ingersoll. Their tone was rather tame, and in favor of quiet protest, their remedy lying in the ballot-box. The resolutions call the arrest a violence that the people ought not and will not submit to, and propose the restoration to power of the Democratic party as the great remedy. The names of Vallandigham and George B. McClellan were frequently cheered.

—The New-York State Grand Lodge of Freemasons is now in annual session in this city. From the Grand Secretary's Annual Report we learn that the receipts of the Grand Lodge during the past year were $10,845 32. The deficit of last year had been made up, and a balance remained in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of $2,500. Ten warrants granted by the Grand Lodge, at the last annual communication, have been issued. Thirteen dispensations have been granted during the year. Three military dispensations have been renewed. In 1853, there were in this jurisdiction 237 lodges; now there are 476. During the past year 3,623 members have joined the craft, and in the past ten years 53,079 have been registered in this jurisdiction.

—By the arrival of the steamship Eagle at this port on Wednesday, we have news from Havana to May 30. No later information had been received from Mexico. The Tampico had arrived from Vera Cruz, but its news was not so late by two days as that by the French war steamer Darien, which announced the fall of Puebla. At the time of the departure of the Tampico, the intelligence from Puebla through French sources was only to May 8, and through Mexican sources to April 29. The *Diario de la Marina* states again that it knows the news of the capture of Puebla to be official.

—The fourteenth annual session of the American Medical Society is in progress at Chicago, Dr. Alden March of New-York presiding. In the matter of prize essays, it was reported that only one had been published that was worthy of the medal—the author of this was Samuel B. Percy, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New-York Medical College. A Committee was raised to ask for a law giving medical officers relative rank in the army. Another Committee was directed to report the facts about the recent order of the Surgeon-General prohibiting the use of mercurials and tartarized antimony by army surgeons.

—By the arrival of the steamship America, we learn that the steamers of the Central American Transit Company, which had been seized on April 7 by an American named James Thomas, and handed over to a General of the Revolutionary party, have been restored to the Company, and that the line is again in successful operation. The Company observed strict neutrality in the revolutionary troubles—a course with which at length both parties declared themselves satisfied. We also receive some details about the battle fought at Leon between Gen. Martinez of Nicaragua and the Chief of the Revolutionary force, Gen. Jerez, in which battle the latter was totally defeated.

—San Francisco dispatches of the 30th say that seven Indians were hung at Victoria, British Columbia, on the 23d instant, for murdering white men. Rich silver ore is reported to be discovered near Lillooet Lake. A bark had arrived at Portland, Oregon, from New-York, with cars and engines for the railroad between Dalles and Cascades. Laborers' wages in Idaho Territory are $8 per day. Eight thousand men are working on the Boise River Mines, which extend over a district of thirty miles long. Supplies reach them from Salt Lake City.

—Gov. Tod of Ohio was brought into Court of Fairfield in that State, on the 1st inst., to answer charges of illegal imprisonment preferred by Edson B. Olds. The case was postponed until the next term. The Governor's attorney contends that his client, being an officer of the State, is not liable to arrest, and asks that the case be removed to the United States Courts under the law of the last Congress.

—On Monday week there was a shameful riot at Harrisburg, Pa., said to have begun by a party of soldiers drinking in a saloon kept by a negro and refusing to pay. They say they did pay. However that may be, a row ensued and the soldiers hunted negroes for several hours, breaking open their houses, destroying their furniture, and beating indiscriminately men and women.

—One of those rough episodes which mark new settlements occurred in Atchison on the 23d. Two men, for attempting to rob a man, kill his wife, hang his son, and who savagely beat an old man for concealing money, were summarily tried and sent to jail—the jail was at once opened and the rogues hung by the populace.

—We receive from Venezuela a confirmation of the report that the civil war in that country has come to an end by a convention agreed upon by Gen. Paez, the actual Dictator, and Gen. Falcon, the leader of the Federal or Liberal party. A National Convention is to be at once convened, which will make provisions for electing a new President.

—In the Cape Girardeau District, Mo., an election was held last week for member of the Convention, to fill the vacancy of Gen. N. W. Watkins. As far as heard from, Col. Wm. H. McLane (Radical) is elected over Judge Shaner (Copperhead) by a large majority. In the Springfield District, Lindenbower, immediate Emancipationist, is elected by about 100 majority.

—The New-Hampshire Legislature organized on Wednesday, Onslow Stearns of Concord was chosen President of the Senate. The House elected Wm. E. Chandler, Republican, Speaker by 176 votes against 134 for Thomas J. Smith, Democrat. Gov. Gilmore will be inaugurated to-day.

—The N. Y. State Supreme Court on Wednesday decided that United States Treasury notes are not legal tender. Justices Sutherland, Clerke, and Leonard were on the bench. The case is one brought by ex-Justice Roosevelt to settle the point.

—By the arrival of the schooner Nautilus, Capt. Dockham, from St. Domingo City, 16th May, we have received information that the strife between the Dominicans and Spaniards was still progressing. Seven Dominicans had been brought into the city, and were shot on the 13th May. The island was reported to be very healthy.

—The election in Nova-Scotia on the 28th resulted in the defeat of the Government party. The Hon. Joseph Howe is defeated. The Opposition will have at least forty members in the next Legislature. In the last Legislature the Opposition had 24 members, and the Government 28.

—On Thursday morning, Capt. McMahon, of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, shot and killed almost instantly Capt. McManus, of the 69th New-York Volunteers, with a revolver. This happened on the Rappahannock. McMahon is under arrest to answer the charge of murder.

—Marine losses for May are reported to be $2,501,000, including 11 ships, 5 barks, 3 brigs, 5 schooners, 1 steamboat, and 1 sloop. Ten were captured by pirates, 3 abandoned at sea, 5 are missing, 2 were burned. For the five months of the year, 205 vessels have been lost, worth $9,463,300.

—A convention of manufacturers is called to meet in Chicago on Thursday, this week, to consider the propriety of urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury the justice of postponing the collection of the income tax on manufacturers until the meeting of the next Congress.

—Among the persons who were killed by the last disastrous explosion at San Pedro, California, was Mr. Wm. Fessenden Nye of this city, son of Capt. Ezra Nye. Mr. Nye was a young man of the highest character, and was among the earliest settlers in California.

—At Cincinnati, on Monday night, a fire destroyed the buildings Nos. 35, 37, and 39 East Front street, occupied by McGrew & Andrew, Government hay and feed contractors. Six thousand bales of hay were burned. Total loss about $30,000.

—The election last week in St. Louis County, Mo., to fill a vacancy in the State Convention, resulted in Charles D. Drake, the Radical candidate, being elected over James E. Yeatman, Conservative, by about 2,500 majority.

—At the election in Norfolk and Portsmouth on Thursday last, the entire Union ticket was chosen. All passed off quietly. In the Peninsula District there were two Congressmen said to be chosen—the Hon. Joseph Segar and Dr. Watson. It is thought that Segar is clearly elected.

—Gideon Searles was arrested at Albany on the 29th, and held to bail in the sum of 1,000, on the charge of attempting to influence Elias M. Bostwick, a member of the Assembly, by offering him $500 to vote for the Broadway Railroad bill.

—Gov. Seymour has appointed on his staff, to the office of Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, the Hon. John D. Van Buren, of Orange.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

KIDNAPPING IN WASHINGTON.

Andrew Hall, claimed as a fugitive from service by George W. Duval, of Maryland, was recently arrested in the District of Columbia on a warrant issued by Mr. Justice Wylie, of the Supreme Court of that District. Subsequently a writ of habeas corpus was sued out in the same court by the alleged fugitive, and upon its return a motion was made for the discharge of the petitioner on the ground that the warrant for his arrest was issued without authority of law. That question was argued, both for the claimant and the fugitive, before Mr. Chief Justice Carter and Associate Justices Wylie, Olin, and Fisher, and the Court was equally divided in opinion, Justices Carter and Fisher affirming and Justices Wylie and Olin denying the legality of the process under which Hall was originally seized. We collate from Judge Wylie's very able opinion the following summary of the points at issue:

The important question in the case was whether the original Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, and the supplementary act of 1850, or either of them, are applicable to the District of Columbia. As for the constitutional provision touching the rendition of fugitives, it is manifestly and admittedly confined to the States, and need not be discussed in the present case. The act of 1793 also applies only to States and to Territories northwest and south of the Ohio, and at the time of its passage the District of Columbia was not in existence. But by the act of 27th February, 1801, the Government assumed possession of and jurisdiction over the territory which had been ceded by Maryland and Virginia, the laws of those States respectively remaining in force, and a court, called the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, presided over by a chief judge, was created by the act and invested with all the powers by law residing in the Circuit Courts of the United States. Other provisions in the act which gave it birth made this court in effect a court of local jurisdiction, both civil and criminal. Congress, however, seems to have forgotten to provide especially for the case of fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor.

An attempt was made to supply this omission by the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1801, which empowered and required the Chief Justice of the District to cause fugitives to be apprehended and delivered up, "in the same manner and under the same regulations as the executive authority of the several States are required to do the same." Concerning this section, it is to be remarked that, at the time of its passage and down to the present time, there never was any Chief Justice of the District, as therein named and referred to; and that, if there had been, and if the court of the District were, as is claimed, a constitutional Circuit Court of the United States, the duties imposed upon it, being executive and ministerial, cannot be legally required nor performed, and that, therefore, the provision of the act is void. If the Court is regarded as local, the latter objection does not apply. But in practice the law was of little account, because Maryland, Virginia, and the District were all Slaveholding communities, and the claimant was accustomed to seize an alleged fugitive wherever he could find him, without any legal process whatever. In any case, however, the above provision confers the power of issuing a warrant only upon the Chief Justice, and if it be assumed that the chief judge, by virtue of it, possessed the right in question, it is equally clear that no such authority was vested in the Associate Justices by the original act of 1793 or by the act of 1801. And since the warrant for the arrest of Hall was issued by Associate Justice Wylie, authority for it must be found, if anywhere, in the Fugitive Slave act of 1850 and the act of March 3, 1863, establishing the present Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The first nine sections of the act of 1850 are limited in terms to the several States, and have nothing to do with the District. The tenth is the only section which relates to the District, or in which it is named, and that section has no other effect than to legalize the surrender of a fugitive by any "judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States, to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up." But since there was no judge, commissioner or other officer authorized so to act within the District, it is clear that this section is no more to the purpose than any other, and neither confers jurisdiction upon any court already established, nor erects a new tribunal. The argument which attempts to include the Circuit Court of the District among the Circuit Courts of the United States, which were invested with jurisdiction in fugitive cases by the act of 1850, is unimportant, for the same reason as above stated, that it is only the Circuit Courts within the several States which are referred to by that act.

It follows, therefore, that, neither in the Constitution nor in the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793 nor in the acts of 1801, establishing the Circuit Court of the District, nor in the additional Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, can any authority be found for the issue of a warrant by an Associate Justice of the District of Columbia for the arrest of a fugitive from service or labor. It is equally clear that no such power is conferred upon the Chief Justice, and that no power exists for the appointment of commissioners—a point not necessary to be decided in the present case, but which may hereafter arise.

The contrary opinion of Chief Justice Carter is supported by no argument and enters upon no consideration of the questions involved, but is based on the presumption that it was intended by Congress, in some way and at some time, to provide for the surrender of fugitives from the District. In the twenty pages of manuscript before us there is no other suggestion which is even remotely connected with the legal questions of the case, and no better substitute for a judicial exposition of the law than a rambling political speech and a loose discussion of irrelevant points.

As the question before the Court arose upon a motion for the discharge of the fugitive on habeas corpus, and the Judges were equally divided in opinion, that motion fell to the ground, and the case went back to Judge Wylie, who originally issued the warrant. Satisfied of the illegality of the arrest, he ordered the alleged fugitive to be discharged, whereupon the claimant undertook to rearrest him as he was leaving the Court-House—a contempt of Court for which it is to be regretted that he was not promptly taken into custody. The counsel for the negro rescued him, and placed him in the hands of the military authorities of the District for protection, and he has since enlisted in a colored regiment, whence it will not be easy for Mr. Duval to kidnap him back into Slavery.

—We have considered the legal questions at issue in the case, because it is very clear that there is no legal or technical excuse for the repeated attempts at kidnapping—many of them, we are ashamed to say, successful—which have disgraced the Capital of the Nation since Slavery was abolished within its limits. Against the clear statement of the law which Judge Wylie has given, and in the conclusions of which Judge Olin acquiesces, their dissenting associates will not easily maintain before the public the position they have chosen to assume. But whether they strive to maintain it or not, and whether or not Marshal Lamon and his subordinates shall continue to exhibit the "alacrity" they have heretofore shown in these cases, it is time that the business of kidnapping on National soil, and beneath the dome of the Capitol, should be peremptorily and finally arrested. In order to end it, there need be no further conflict between civil and military authorities, no interference with the jurisdiction of the regular tribunals, no effort of arbitrary power. There need be only the plain understanding that the honor, the moral sense, and the religious faith of the Nation and of its Rulers are outraged by those acts, and that their recurrence will be resented. Let that be understood, and neither slaveholding claimant, nor slave-hunting Marshal, nor compliant Judge, will venture to insult again the awakened conscience of the People and of the President of these Free United States.

THE LOYAL LEAGUES.

In the busy month of May, at a period far removed from any election, when the lateness of the Spring combines with the absence of many scores of thousands of our most energetic and effective citizens in the armies of the Union to treble the strain upon the industrial capacities of our people, more than Ten Thousand electors of our State assembled at Utica at the call of two novel political organizations to deliberate on the state of the country and proclaim to the world their convictions. These were, in substance, that the Union must be maintained, the Constitution upheld, the Rebellion put down, and the integrity of the American Republic fully preserved and vindicated. Among the thousands thus convened were men who had worked and voted for Mr. Lincoln's election and men who had worked and voted quite as hard against it—there were Democrats, Republicans, and Abolitionists—men who eminently love Peace, and men who welcome, on occasion, the stern shock of battle and, as when of old "the sons of God came together," "Satan came also among them," so on this occasion there were a score or two of Copperheads prowling and hissing around the edges of the vast assemblage, trying to foment distraction by impertinent cheers for McClellan, whom nobody had there assailed—whose conduct none had there questioned—but whose name was used as a rallying-cry for the disaffected and disloyal, to the disgust of the masses and to his discredit and damage. But the elaborate contrivance, the persistent efforts, to make him a focus of hostility to the Government and to trot him out as a Presidential candidate, only served to display more strikingly the emphatic loyalty and unanimity of the great multitude there assembled.

More than One Thousand of those in attendance were soldiers, honorably discharged from service on the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment, and now rallying under the flag for which they had braved privation, peril and death, to proclaim their invincible resolve that the Union must be preserved. Of those soldiers, about half went up from this city, on invitation, the expense of their transportation being defrayed by a subscription here, while at Utica the noblest women ministered to their wants with a bounteousness and assiduity which left nothing to desire. Their breakfast, dinner and supper were good enough for an emperor; and, had they been twice as numerous, all would have had enough and to spare. We are sure our soldiers will long cherish a lively and grateful remembrance of the hospitalities of the loyal women of Utica, and that they returned to our city, more eager, if possible, than before, to serve and save their country. And as the burden of defraying the cost of their trip was generously assumed by Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, we trust others will gladly contribute to divide and lighten it.

The business of Tuesday's Convention was mainly Organization, though its incidental discussions were full and able; while Wednesday's doings were more especially calculated to deepen loyal resolution and intensify while diffusing loyal enthusiasm. There was a parade; there were salutes; there was a vast assemblage throughout the day; and, though thousands had left in the later afternoon trains, their places seemed somehow to have been supplied—mainly, doubtless, by the mechanics of Utica and the farm-laborers of the adjacent towns—in the evening. There was an abundance of speakers, and nearly all the speeches were able and pungent. Men seemed inspired by the perils of the Nation; the consequent tide of heroic devotion ran high, and burning words were uttered which will not be forgotten.

We trust the spirit which prompted those Conventions, and which they have so largely contributed to diffuse, will know no abatement, but that every city, ward, township, rural neighborhood, will have its Loyal League, composed of those who have resolved to stand unflinchingly by their country throughout her great trial, and to grudge no sacrifice required to insure her triumph over her malignant enemies. Let this spirit be aroused throughout the loyal States, and the mad hosts of Treason and Disunion will be dashed to fragments on the wall of bayonets which defends the integrity of the Republic.

—One word as to the ridiculous nonsense which prates of the rival "Seward" and "Chase" Leagues in our City. The simple fact that George Opdyke, Waldo Hutchins, and scores like them, are members of what is called the *Seward* League, will suffice to disabuse on this point all who know anything of our politics. There have been two separate Loyal Leagues in our City; but they have no more relation to Chase or Seward than to the Man in the Moon. We doubt that ten persons in either or both of them have yet thought seriously of the next Presidency, or *will* think of this till they know what is to be the fate of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. As to Gov. Seward, we are confident he has no more thought of succeeding President Lincoln than Pope Pius IX.; and we have never yet heard a friend of Gov. Chase name him as a candidate for next President, though his enemies seem to talk of nothing else. But the formation of two separate leagues in our City is partly owing to accidental, partly to personal reasons, and has no political importance whatever. In a few days, we confidently predict, the twain will have become one, to all intents and purposes, depriving the Copperheads of their favorite topic, and increasing the momentum wherewith everything sound and patriotic in the country is gravitating to the support of the Government in its struggle with causeless and guilty Rebellion.

A VAST ENTERPRISE PROPOSED BY WOMEN.

The "Women's Loyal National League," recently organized in this city, at a meeting held by them on May 29 at the Cooper Institute adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the present this League will concentrate all its efforts upon the single object of procuring to be signed by one million women and upward, and of preparing for presentation to Congress within the first week of its next session, a petition in the following words, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, Women of the United States, above the age of 18 years, earnestly pray that your Honorable Body will pass, at the earliest practicable day, an act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the above object the Executive Committee of this League be instructed to cause to be prepared and stereotyped a pamphlet, not exceeding four printed octavo pages, briefly and plainly setting forth the importance of such a movement at the present juncture—a copy of the said pamphlet to be placed in the hands of each person who may undertake to procure signatures to the above petition, and for such further distribution as may be ordered by the said Executive Committee.

The women of the League have shown practical wisdom in restricting their efforts to one object, the most important, perhaps, which any Society can aim at; and great courage in undertaking to do what, so far as we remember, has never been done in the world before, namely, to obtain ONE MILLION of names to a petition. If they succeed, the moral influence on Congress ought and cannot fail to be great. The passage by the next Congress of an act of general emancipation would do more than any one thing for the suppression of the Rebellion. As things now stand with slaves declared free in eight States of the Union, with two more States (Virginia and Louisiana) partly free and partly slave, and with the Border States still Slave, we have a state of affairs resulting in interminable confusion, and which, in the very nature of things, cannot continue to exist. Congress may find a way out of such confusion by an act of Compensated Emancipation, with the consent of these States and parts of States. God speed the circulation and signature of the Women's Petition! The pledge of the League is commendably brief and to the point, reading as follows:

"We the undersigned, women of the United States, agree to become members of the 'Women's Loyal National League,' hereby pledging our most earnest influence in support of the Government in its prosecution of the war for Freedom and for the restoration of the national unity."

The office of the League is Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. Let all loyal women, friendly to Emancipation, join their ranks, and devote what spare time they may have to this noble work.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.

The first colored regiment organized in a Northern State embarked at Boston last Thursday for Port Royal. Its arrival in the city, the review on the Common by Gov. Andrew, the march through the streets of Boston and the magnificent reception given to the regiment by the citizens, are very noteworthy signs of the progress we are making toward a recognition of the capacity and the rights of the colored race. The accounts in the Boston papers agree in saying that the scene was unexampled. "No regiment," says one journal, "on its departure has collected so many thousands as the 54th. Vast crowds lined the streets where the regiment was to pass, and the Common was crowded with an immense number of people such as only the Fourth of July or some rare event causes to assemble." The regiment was reviewed by the Governor and staff, Major-Generals Sutton and their staffs, Senator Wilson, the Executive Council, officers of other regiments, the Mayor of Boston, and a great number of other officials. "It is but just to state," says the same paper, "that no white regiment from Massachusetts has surpassed the 54th in excellence of drill, while in general discipline, dignity, and military bearing, the regiment is acknowledged by every candid mind to be all that can be desired. The expression of satisfaction at the excellent appearance of the regiment, and the enthusiasm it excited among all classes, were general and hearty."

"You can hardly imagine," says another spectator of the scene, in a private letter, "what a triumph yesterday was in Boston for the 54th. Everybody, Generals, policemen and all, said that never had so fine a regiment, so sober, orderly, well behaved, well drilled and disciplined, passed through Boston, and never, I believe, were troops looked upon with more favor." Col. Shaw—a son of Francis George Shaw of Staten Island, and grandson of the late Robert G. Shaw of Boston—who commands the regiment, is an officer of great experience, having been in the field from the very beginning of the war, and is unusually capable and devoted to his work. Lieut.-Col. Hallowell, of a well-known Philadelphia family, is also a graduate of another Massachusetts regiment, and thoroughly qualified, by his ability and Anti-Slavery convictions, for the position he holds. A large number of the officers have seen service before, and it is noticeable that few regiments have on their roster so many names from the best families of the city and State. Massachusetts has indeed identified herself in all ways with this her first regiment of colored troops; and whatever fortune may betide it, she at least stands or falls with her people of color. Gov. Andrew, in his effort to make the regiment worthy of its opportunity, has shrunk from no reproach and spared no pains, and he has now the satisfaction to find it honored and rejoiced over by its opponents as well as its early friends.

Even in State street, its welcome was enthusiastic. Over the spot where Crispus Attucks, a negro, the first martyr of the Revolution, fell; where Thomas Sims, in the gray light of early morning, was stolen away to Slavery, all Boston consenting to the deed; where Anthony Burns, three years later, under the noonday sun, was openly kidnapped, with escort of Boston troops, this black regiment now marched to the music of the John Brown hymn to embark on the ship which should bear them on a hostile errand to the soil of South Carolina! History may be searched in vain for a contrast or a retribution of which the poetic and religious justice is parallel to this. Never were a thousand men who bore with them so many of the hopes and the responsibilities of a race as are intrusted to these colored soldiers. May they be equal to the duty which rests upon them, and worthy of the career which opens before their victorious arms.

THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA.

The news from Mexico this morning is of the most exciting and surprising character. The French, so far from having temporarily abandoned the siege of Puebla, as the last apparently trustworthy accounts announced, and so far from having been totally defeated, as other more dubious reports added, now claim to have achieved their first great object—the capture of the city, and to have taken Gen. Ortega, 23 other Generals, 900 officers, and 17,000 men, on the 17th of May. They claim also to have completely routed, on the 8th of May, Gen. Comonfort at San Lorenzo, with a loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of about 2,500 men. They were to leave only a small garrison in Puebla, and the rest of the army was to march at once upon the City of Mexico.

The authority for this startling news is an extra of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana, published just before the leaving of the steamer for New-York, and purporting to give the substance of the official report of Gen. Forey to the French Emperor, received on that day—May 26—by the arrival of the French war steamer Darien from Vera Cruz, May 21. These statements are so positive, minute, and circumstantial that there seems little room for doubting that they are in the main true.

There is, however, one point in the report which needs explanation. Former reports, French as well as Mexican, have asserted that the two strongest forts of Puebla, and which to a large extent commanded the city, were the forts of Loreto and Guadalupe. Neither of these is mentioned as having fallen into the hands of the French. But the fort of Totimehuacan, not hitherto mentioned at all, is now called one of the strongest of the city. Gen. Ortega, who, according to all the former reports of the French, had conducted the defense of the city with great bravery, is said to have surrendered when the French artillery had succeeded in breaching this fort of Totimehuacan, and before the beginning of the assault. But these discrepancies are hardly sufficient to discredit the circumstantial report of the fall of the city.

The last accounts from the City of Mexico had prepared us for a renewed attack upon Puebla. They showed that the previous accounts from Vera Cruz of the raising of the siege were not correct, that the bombardment of the city was being kept up, though with less vigor, and that Comonfort would attempt to strengthen the position of the besieged. This tallies very well with the accounts which we publish this morning of his defeat at San Lorenzo.

Should this intelligence be confirmed, affairs in Mexico are assuming an aspect serious enough to justify the worst fears of those who have feared the success of this invasion by Louis Napoleon.

VOTING BY SOLDIERS.

The Albany Argus says:

"THE N. Y. TRIBUNE finds fault with our remarks imputing fraud in the soldiers' vote in Wisconsin. Does THE TRIBUNE really believe that the people of Wisconsin were not cheated out of the recent election by frauds committed in the soldiers' vote? It will hardly confess to such verdancy."

—Yes, we are just so verdant as to believe that the vote returned and canvassed as that of the Soldiers of Wisconsin absent in the service of the United States was a true and honest vote, and ought to have been cast and counted. If *The Argus* will compare it with the vote of those same Soldiers at the Election last Fall (see *Tribune Almanac* for 1863, p. 63) it will see that, though there was a slight falling off, owing, doubtless, to deaths or discharges from service, the proportion of the two parties is just about the same. Then compare with the vote of the Soldiers of other States which secure the Right of Suffrage to the country's defenders, and the uniformity is striking. Truth vindicates itself by consistency. That there may have been a few illegal votes is possible; but we do not believe the great Democratic wards of this city have polled so honest a vote these ten years as was that of the Wisconsin Soldiers last month. And, under the protection afforded by the Registry in our State, it is morally impossible that one per cent. of illegal votes could be polled on account of our soldiers had Judge Low's bill been allowed to become a law.

—But this is not the point we made with *The Argus.* That journal professes to be in favor of allowing our soldiers to vote, but says *the Constitution* must first be amended. We cited its comments on the Wisconsin vote to prove it insincere with regard to letting the soldiers vote—that it is really hostile to their voting at all. Its argument is that soldiers in the field are in no condition to exercise the Right of Suffrage, and that frauds in the return of their votes are inevitable. We mean to smoke it out of this.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.

The Netherlands Royal Gazette publishes the text of the law of August 8, 1862, for the Abolition of Slavery in the Colony of Surinam, which differs only in some unimportant particulars from that for the islands. It is a comprehensive enactment in five chapters and thirty-nine articles, declaring the General Principles of Emancipation, fixing the compensation to be paid and methods of ascertaining it, prescribing a term of surveillance or guardianship of the liberated slaves by the State, determining their obligations and privileges in respect to labor and support, and closing with certain general stipulations for their welfare and improvement.

This law by its first article enacts that Slavery in the Colony of Surinam shall be abolished from and after the 1st of July, 1863, and the principles on which it is based are enunciated in the three following articles, as follows: that compensation shall be given to the owners of slaves, that the guardianship of the State shall continue for not more than ten years, and that the colonization of Surinam by free laborers shall be encouraged by premiums during the next five years, the total of which is not to exceed one million of guilders, about four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The wisdom of this latter provision is in striking contrast to the improvident and stupid prejudice which seeks to banish from this country four millions of its laborers at a moment when they were never so necessary to its industry and are just discovered to be no small part of its military strength.

The compensation to the owners is fixed at three hundred guilders, equal to one hundred and twenty-six dollars, for each slave without difference as to age or sex, but there is a considerable number of cases specified in which nothing will be paid. Provisions for the payment and precautions against fictitious claims are fully and carefully laid down in the law.

In respect to guardianship, it is wisely enacted that its duties shall be performed by paid officers who shall not be connected with the administration of the colonies, "nor shall they have any pecuniary interest in any enterprise in Surinam." We commend this judicious stipulation to the regard of our Government as a commentary on the system put in force by Gen. Banks in Louisiana, and by Gen. Thomas in the Mississippi Valley, which in effect hands over the emancipated negroes of those regions to the speculating lessees of abandoned cotton plantations. The care to be exercised by the State is liberally and humanely set forth in the article which declares that:

"The surveillance of the State is for the protection of the emancipated, and with a view to instruct them in family and private life; to prevent idleness, to regulate labor, and also to promote secular and religious instruction; further to prescribe the manner of aiding the indigent, and to make provision for nursing the sick; and in general, to take whatever measures may be requisite in behalf of the emancipated negroes or for the preservation of public order."

The Governor is authorized to discharge from surveillance those who may distinguish themselves by their morality and diligence, and they thereupon come unto the full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship. Labor is made obligatory upon the freedmen, and they may either enter into contracts with planters and other employers, or failing that shall be employed by the Government, at fix wages. Negroes not formerly settled on plantations may have a license for the practice of any calling, profession, or trade, for which they are capable. A working day is legally fixed at eight hours of labor in the fields, and ten hours in buildings, and a working year at three hundred working days. Religious and secular instruction is to be encouraged and as much as possible supported by the State.

There are other humane and just provisions in this law which, as well as those above cited, are evidences that the Government of the Netherlands in decreeing the emancipation of the slaves in its American colonies has been guided by far other considerations than merely economical interests or political expediency, or even military necessities. It recognizes the necessity and duty of a paternal care over a wronged race, and while it insures them freedom aims to secure to them all its blessings, and to root out the degrading influence entailed upon them by long years of servitude. We are not yet so far advanced with our own experiment with emancipated slaves that we may not profitably observe the method adopted in Surinam.

ANOTHER FAILURE OF FRENCH POLICY.

The disastrous news from Mexico will reach France at a time when the whole country is in a ferment because of the apparent failure of another favorite scheme of the Emperor. On the completion of the Suez Canal as sanguine hopes had been built as on the protectorate over the Latin race in America. Six years of herculean labor have been spent on an enterprise which many of the best authorities on such matters pronounced impracticable. It was but recently announced, all the predictions of British jealousy to the contrary notwithstanding, that the work would shortly be completed, when suddenly an order of the Sultan is published, which all England hails exultingly as a fatal blow to the whole enterprise.

This order, however, does not directly interfere with the continuation and completion of the work. It only is made dependent upon three conditions: First, that the Suez Canal be declared neutral, like the Dardanelles; secondly, that the system of forced labor shall cease; and thirdly, that the French Suez Canal Company shall surrender the rights to the territory on the banks of the sub-canals. But these conditions, the English organs of all parties agree in predicting, will prove fatal to the whole project. No monetary inducements, they insist, could ever have procured to the Suez Company a sufficient supply of native labor. The late Pasha of Egypt, Said Pasha, a stanch friend of the French Company, and himself deeply engaged in the enterprise, had to compel the services of over 20,000 laborers; and this coercion ceasing, it is thought to be absolutely impossible to secure the required amount of work. The revocation of the rights to the territory which include the fresh springs for the settlers and the supplies of water for the canal; and still more, the claim that the canal shall be declared neutral, which would require that no vessel of war shall ever pass it without the permission of the Porte, would be most likely to prevent the French Government from reaping from the scheme any of those advantages, the hope of which induced it to take so deep an interest in the success of the Company.

The irritation of the French press is the best proof that the Sultan's order is felt as a heavy blow to the French interest in the East. The political importance of the scheme was obvious. The Isthmus would soon have passed under the control of the French company, which would have been willing, or have been made willing, to sell out to the French Government. A claim of France would thus have been established, which would have furnished at any time a much readier pretext for a war than the Jecker bonds did in Mexico. If, at length, the canal, contrary to the sinister predictions of the English engineers, proved a success, France, in case of a war with England, could reach India with an army within five weeks, or in about one-third of the time which it would require for English reinforcements to reach there. And although the French at present show little aptness for maritime commerce, the possession of coasts so valuable, and which would undoubtedly soon be followed by the annexation of others, might give an impulse to French trade, well calculated to provoke English jealousy. However correct or incorrect these anticipations might have turned out to be, it is a fact that no French project was ever regarded in England with greater alarm than the Suez Canal. Ever since the enterprise was started, English diplomacy has been indefatigable in attempts to defeat the French plans. The strong attachment of Said Pasha to the French interest made an intervention of the Porte impossible. The rights of sovereignty, which Turkey claims over Egypt, are ill-defined; and Said Pasha, at the instigation of France, might have refused to acknowledge the right of the Sultan to issue such an order, and complications would have ensued, which England at all events was anxious to avoid, so long as there was a chance to attain the same end by peaceable means.

This, it seems, has been found in the accession of Ismael Pasha to the viceregal throne. The new Pasha is devoted to the English interest, and, backed by a promise of English support, has concerted with the Porte this blow against France. Semi-official papers of France still talk of possible explanations; and efforts will undoubtedly be made, greater than ever before, to dislodge the English influence both in Turkey and in Egypt; but, for the present, the Sultan's order looks like a signal defeat of a great French scheme.

The *entente cordiale* between England and France may be put to a severe test by this unexpected event.

DELAWARE.

Hon. WILLIAM TEMPLE, M. C. elect from Delaware, died on Thursday last at his residence, Smyrna, where he had long been in business as a merchant. Though but 52 years old, he had long been an active and influential Pro-Slavery politician, and had officiated nearly four years as Governor, having attained that post by reason of the successive deaths of the elected Governor and the President of the Senate, when Mr. Temple as Speaker of the House became Governor. Though only a Copperhead in profession, he was probably as nearly a Rebel as a man can be and yet live in a State which adheres to the Union. The vote of Delaware last Fall was as follows:

Counties.	Governor. Union. Cannon.	Governor. Democratic. Johnson.	Congress. Union. Fisher.	Congress. Democratic. Temple.
Kent	1,889	2,523	1,868	2,383
New-Castle	3,850	3,350	3,826	3,231
Sussex	2,415	2,421	2,320	2,437
Total	8,155	8,044	8,014	8,051

Majorities—Cannon ....111 Temple 37

—Though Gov. Cannon had the larger majority and the largest vote ever polled for any man in Delaware, it is hardly doubtful that Temple's was a truer test of the political feeling of the State—Gov. Cannon running ahead of his party strength. But Anti-Slavery is gaining in Delaware, quite a number of her Copperheads having been detected since last November in smuggling needed supplies to their Southern brethren and made to follow their goods into Dixie. There will now be a special election for Congress, and we pray the Unionists of Delaware to select for their candidate their very strongest man except Gov. Cannon, whom it will not do to transplant from his present post and allow the Copperhead President of the Senate to wield the Executive power of the State. Delaware *can* be carried for Unconditional Unionism, and we trust will be. The issue is immensely important, and no personal aspirations must be allowed to imperil the result.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The new State of WEST VIRGINIA elected her first State Officers, Legislature, &c., last Thursday. The Union State Ticket had no opposition. Arthur I. Boreman for Governor had 2,906 votes in Ohio County (Wheeling, &c.) and the other candidates but little less. The whole ticket has probably some Thirty Thousand votes to a few scattering against it. It is as follows:

Governor..........ARTHUR I. BOREMAN.
Secretary of State..........J. E. BOYERS.
Treasurer..........CAMPBELL TARR.
Auditor..........SAMUEL CRANE.
Attorney-General..........A. B. CALDWELL.
Judges of Court of Appeals.. RALPH L. BERKSHIRE. WILLIAM A. HARRISON. JAMES H. BROWN.

For Legislature, Sheriffs, Recorder, Surveyor, Prosecuting Attorney, &c., there was

In most Counties a spirited contest between Union men on personal grounds, but the result has no importance. In some of the Congdon assigned to this new State, the Rebel party, and no election could be held even for old Virginia functionaries.

A smart contest for the location of the Capital of the new State is now opening. Parkersburgh and Charleston will be among the competitors.

ST. LOUIS.

The full official vote of St. Louis on Monday, May 25, for a Member of the Constitutional Convention is as follows:

For Thomas E. Bowen (Democrat)	3,728
For James S. Thomas (Conservative)	2,081
Bowen's Majority	1,147

Drake is for Immediate, Yeatman for Gradual Emancipation; but the latter has the support of those who are opposed to any Emancipation at all. Yeatman is personally popular, and would have called out a stronger vote had there been a chance of his election.

Unionists of the Free States will be prepared to oppose the President's Emancipation policy in order that the loyalty of the Border Slave States may be strengthened. St. Louis affords your proper answer.

GEN. GRANT'S PROGRESS.

Where Does he Continued, Glorious Victories—The Enemy Demoralized—Repeated Attacks and Defeats—The Battle of Champion Hills—Details of the Action—Gallantry of Black Slave Regiments—Position in the Rear of Vicksburg.

FROM CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

IN THE ARMY OF VICKSBURG, May 19, 1863.

While the last three days (but two nights) have been two decisive victories, not simply repulses leading to another day's fighting, and have done the enemy no simply steady advance in the face of an enemy twice, thrice, and at the end of three victories on a small scale over a gray assaulted, and successing, but victories of the largest sense of the word, with all their moral and material, and, possible, disorganization of the army, capture of prisoners, cannon and camp; victories on the ground, and victories over the enemy in the heart of his own territory and defences, and in the rear of Vicksburg.

Nothing like great strategy, or great tactics, or in the number of the battles would appear to bring a single battle, unknown of the enemy, or a single campaign in a series of manoeuvres, or a single battle, or a single manoeuvring, or a single battle, or a single battle, or a single battle

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1863.

To Real Estate Dealers.

Persons desiring to sell Real Estate will find it to their advantage to advertise in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It has a larger circulation than any other newspaper, and is read by the most enterprising farmers throughout the country. Advertisements inserted at $1 per line.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy .... 3 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues) .... $8.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues) .... $3.
Two Copies, one year .... $5.
Five Copies, one year .... $12.
Ten Copies one year .... $22 50.

An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for $2 25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues) .... $2.
Three Copies, one year .... $5.
Five Copies, one year .... $8.
Ten Copies, one year .... $15.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or over THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent without charge.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen for $1 25.

At Post-Offices where full Clubs cannot be formed, either THE SEMI-WEEKLY or WEEKLY TRIBUNE, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

Address THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Our last weekly edition brought Vicksburg news up to about Sunday, 24th ult. Dates are since received as late as the 29th, at which time all was going on well. The hard fighting of the 22d, probably the severest in all the war, failed to shake the enemy's works, and since that time Gen. Grant seems to have settled down for a regular siege. His lines sweep around the city very close to the Rebel works, from the Yazoo on the north to the Mississippi above Warrenton; his supplies come freely through Chickasaw Bayou, near Haines Bluff, and there is no interruption to his communications with all the North. The Richmond papers at first boasted of great successes, and that the place could not be taken; but for some days they have been almost silent, both of news and comment. Gen. Joe Johnston has been reported at Black River Bridge, with an army, but it is mere guess-work. Gen. Frank Blair's division had left Gen. Grant's lines to look out for the threatened fire in the rear. Reports were current that Gen. Banks had reënforced Grant, but that is a mistake. Banks is reducing Port Hudson, and, at last accounts from New-Orleans, his chances for an early capture of that stronghold were very good. That Gen. Grant is getting all needed reënforcements from up-river may be inferred, though no such statement has been made. How much the Rebels have suffered we do not know, but they must have lost heavily on the 22d. Gen. Grant has captured in all 84 guns and nearly 9,000 prisoners; his own loss in prisoners is trifling. On the 3d page we give our correspondent's report of the hotly contested battles of Champion Hill and Big Black Bridge, and in another place an account of the fighting before Vicksburg on the bloody Friday. We also append such official and other ... as ... our WEEKLY forms.

THE "PEACE" DEMOCRACY.

The gathering of unmitigated Copperheads in our city on Wednesday evening fairly took the bull by the horns. Their Address assumes as its basis the Nullification doctrines of Calhoun and Hayne, so thoroughly crushed out by Webster in the debate on Foot's Resolutions and by Edward Livingston in Gen. Jackson's Proclamation against South Carolina. "You can't coerce a State," is their burden; which, if true, involves the monstrous conclusion that *any one of our thirty-four States always had and always will have the right to rend the country into fragments at its mere good pleasure, without even a struggle.* If this be the true theory of our political system, then we have been falsely pretending to be a Nation, and making treaties, borrowing money, and entering into all manner of solemn engagements, on that swindling assumption, in utter defiance of the plainest requirements of good faith. Nay, more: we have been cheating ourselves, by buying and annexing vast territories at great cost, which had a perfect right to secede from us the moment we had formed them into States! This theory is as repugnant to common sense as to common honesty, and is bolstered up by garbling citations from the fathers which would throw discredit on the conduct of a Tombs lawyer defending a pickpocket.

The Resolves of the Convention boldly assume that Calhoun Nullification is and always was the fundamental doctrine of Democracy. Here is one that covers the whole ground:

> "*Resolved*, That under the Constitution THERE IS NO POWER IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO COERCE THE STATES, or any number of them BY MILITARY FORCE. If the power of coercion exists at all, it is a legal power, and not military. That the Democratic party, if true to its own time-honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will deal honestly, independently, and truthfully with them."

—The Judge, to whom an Irish witness proposed to give fourteen reasons why his father was not present in court, on hearing the first one—that the said father was dead, and could n't come—kindly waived the rest, as not strictly necessary. If it be true that "the Federal Government has no power to coerce the States or any of them," all further discussion of the causes, the merits, the justice, of the War for the Union, is sheer irrelevancy and surplusage. But these "Peace" men do not believe one word of this, as we will prove.

The "coercion" of South Carolina in 1833 is a comparatively recent event. She had, in the most imposing manner, through the action of a Convention of her People, nullified an act of Congress, declaring it no longer operative within her limits. Gen. Jackson nullified the Nullification, and told her she must obey the law until it was duly modified or repealed by act of Congress—and she did. The master-spirits of our "Peace Democracy" were then nearly all in active political life, and conspicuous in sustaining and justifying Old Hickory. This is an undeniable truth, and every intelligent citizen over forty years of age can attest it from his personal recollection. Yet South Carolina then professed to be acting under the Federal Constitution, and in the exercise of rights reserved to her thereby. Now, she and her allies are avowedly transcending, defying, destroying the Constitution. Can it be that she was subject to "coercion" in that case, yet is not in this?

A few years ago, Congress enacted what was regarded by a large portion of our most intelligent and conscientious citizens as a most iniquitous, inhuman law for the rendition of Fugitive Slaves. That law was most repugnant to the more generous instincts and sympathies of freemen, and the Supreme Court of Wisconsin adjudged some of its vital provisions unconstitutional. This decision the Supreme Court of the United States overruled, sustaining the law. Suppose, now, that the State of Wisconsin had undertaken to "coerce" the Union into acquiescence in the decision of her Courts, would not the Federal Government have felt bound to uphold the judgment of its tribunal? Most certainly. There would then have been a collision—first of judgments and processes, ultimately of forces. Who does not know that every one of our "Peace Democracy" would have vehemently upheld the Federal authority in the premises and insisted that its predominance over its State competitor should be fully maintained and vindicated? Yet that would have been exactly the present case, save that Freedom instead of Slavery would have been the nullifier.

But "the power of Federal coercion is *legal*, not *military*." That depends entirely on the measure and means of resistance to be overcome. "Why did n't you strike the dog with the butt of your gun instead of pinning him to the earth with your bayonet?" angrily inquired an officer of an Irish soldier. "And so I wud, plase your Honor," was the ready and fit reply, "*if the baste had run at me with his tail.*" The case is exactly parallel with that of resistance to civil process in the hands of a sheriff. Against a single ruffian, who barricades his doors and brandishes his ax, he finds a deputy and a cane sufficient; but if that ruffian intrenches himself, calls fifty other ruffians to his aid, and shows a long line of gleaming gun-barrels over the crest of his stockade, the sheriff, if he understands his business, will be apt to summon the militia to his aid. Mr. Fernando Wood may help his brother "Peace" men to a pertinent if not pleasant illustration of this truth.

—And this reminds us that Fernando was the master-spirit of this Convention, as he had been its creator and inspirer. Very naturally, his speech embodies the ideas of its Address and Resolves in a far more compact and readable shape. Fernando would seem to be almost as eager for Peace as we are; only he thinks the Nation should sue for it, while we devolve that obligation upon the Rebels. He considers the War a horrible business. So do we. He thinks its authors most culpable and criminal. So, most emphatically, do we. He badly wants the Union restored. There, again, we shake hands with him. The case is exactly as if he, while Mayor of our City, had happened in at Mulberry street while the Police and the "Dead Rabbits" were having a free fight, and ... in the middle of it, crying: "Hold, Policemen! ain't you ashamed of yourselves—fighting and maiming people in this brutal fashion? Sneak out of this forthwith, or I'll expose you to the indignation of mankind! What can you mean by breaking the peace and kicking up a row in this Christian city, within plain sight of a hundred steeples? What are the clergy about that they don't teach you the first rudiments of our holy religion?" &c., &c. The Police, probably, would n't see it; but that would be exactly such a harangue as he made three or four times over last night at his "Peace Convention."

While the traitors, from the hour they smashed the Democratic "machine" at Charleston in April, 1860, to that in which they more openly essayed to smash the Union "machine" a year later by ordering the bombardment of Fort Sumter, were visibly preparing the wholesale carnage that has since desolated our country, they had not a whisper of rebuke from Wood. When our Superintendent of Police tried to stop the transmission from our city to States then in open rebellion of the arms wherewith the upholders of the Union are now being slaughtered, Wood meekly apologized to Georgia for his inability to do her bidding in the premises. If he only had power, he openly and truly said, he would send the arms along forthwith, and cause Superintendent Kennedy to see stars. Never for one moment, while this drama of blood was preparing, did he say to its contrivers, "You must forbear! Wait till we can restore the Democratic unity and ascendency you have deliberately plotted to destroy, and we will give you whatever you can ask." On the contrary, his course throughout implied the legitimacy and propriety of the means whereby the Slave Power was scheming to divide and desolate the country. Now he appears as the champion of Peace! He depicts and deprecates the calamities of War! He quotes Jefferson in defense of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, but takes care not to quote this axiom from his Inaugural:

> "Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority—the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

Fernando persists in talking as though the sheriff, the policeman, is entirely to blame when his authority is defied and his process resisted. "Peace! Peace!" he cries, but never once hints that the Rebels ought to stop fighting the Unionists, laying on the latter the whole blame of the continuance of the war. Here are his two fundamental propositions:

> "1. The war should cease, because it should never have been commenced, inasmuch as there is no coercive military power in the Federal Government as against the States, which are sovereign, and in possession of all power not delegated. If power of coercion exists at all, it is legal and not military.
>
> "2. Because there was no necessity for it. An amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute could have been, and can be still, procured on terms of fairness and equality."

—We really can't see how the absence of "coercive military power in the Federal Government as against the States" was to have prevented the capture through treachery of the main Union army in Texas before, or the bombardment of Fort Sumter five weeks after, Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. And if a hostile power—no matter what—sets to fighting this republic, what *can* the republic do but fight back again? Who can tell?

—But "there was no necessity" for fighting. The less excuse, then, for those who began it. If "terms of fairness and equality" could have precluded this struggle, why did the Democrats never adopt those terms? They have been in power three-fourths of the time since Mr. Wood was born; they had the Federal Government entirely in their hands less than four years ago. If the Crittenden Compromise was the panacea for our ills, why did they not pass it? They cannot plead that it was never suggested, for it was repeatedly—by Mr. Buchanan, by Mr. Douglas, and by Gen. Burt of S. C. Why did they not settle upon it at their Charleston Convention, instead of quarreling and falling to pieces, so as to let Mr. Lincoln be elected? Mr. Wood! why ask your political adversaries to support a project they utterly abhor, when you have had ample opportunities to pass it yourselves without their help, and have signally failed to improve them?

—But we cannot find room to expose all the sophistries and misstatements of this "Peace Convention." Suffice it that every principle affirmed, every position taken, every sympathy evinced by it, were such as Jeff. Davis must have heartily applauded had he been one of the auditors. That they who fight for the Union are wholly wrong, and those who fight for the Rebellion entirely right, is the clear drift and purport of all the sayings and doings around Cooper Institute last night. If this was not a disloyal meeting—a meeting to encourage insurrection and abet treason—then there is no meaning in words. Had Wood & Co. been denied opportunity to hold this meeting on territory under the Union flag, and had they thereupon petitioned Jeff. Davis for liberty to hold it on his side (pro tem.) of the Rappahannock, no man can doubt that permission would have readily and joyfully been given. The supporters of the Union Government are made responsible throughout for the existence of the War—they are charged with every misdemeanor, while the upholders of the Slaveholders' Rebellion are not visited with a single reproach nor accused of a single fault. Who shall say, after this, that the Rebel sympathizers do not enjoy "Free Speech" in the city of New-York?

MISSOURI.

The President has recently been induced to make a change of Military Commandant in Missouri in obedience to the wishes of Gov. Gamble and his friends, who claim to represent the loyal popular sentiment of the State. We must say that the election returns do not bear out this assumption. The Governor has called the Constitutional Convention to reassemble this month, and the only question suggested for its action is that of Emancipation. All parties profess to consider *some* sort of Emancipation inevitable; but the "Conservatives" would cut off the dog's tail half an inch per month, while the "Radicals" want to finish it at a blow. Four elections to fill vacancies in that Convention have recently been held in different sections of the State, and in each case "Radicals" have succeeded. That this should be the case in St. Louis, which gave Lincoln two-fifths of its vote for President, can surprise no one; but her vote of 5,000 "Radical" to 2,000 "Conservative" is beyond all precedent. But Cape Girardeau, which gave Lincoln 175 out of 1,500 votes, has likewise chosen an Immediate Emancipationist; as has the Springfield District, (Greene County) which gave Lincoln but 42 votes out of over 1,700, and where Hon. John S. Phelps, an able and eminent Conservative, lives and exerts a very potent influence. And now we hear that the McDonald District—also in the South-West—has chosen another "Radical." McDonald County gave in '56 Fillmore 61 to Buchanan 299 votes, Fremont *none*; and in '60 Lincoln *three* votes to 538 for his Pro-Slavery competitors. And now a dispatch to *The St. Louis Democrat* says:

> "SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 23.—C. B. Walker, Immediate Emancipationist, and member of the Legislature from McDonald County, is elected by a triumphant majority to a seat in the Convention from his District."

—On this, *The Democrat* comments as follows:

> "To understand the significance of this item of news, it must be recollected that McDonald County is the extreme south-western county of the State, and that C. B. Walker is probably the most radical man in the Legislature, having, at its last session, introduced a bill for the abolition of all the slave laws of the State en sol which brought down upon his head the bitter denunciations of *The Missouri Republican*, and such amphibious sheets as *The Union* and *News* of this city. We thus have Radical Anti-Slaveryism joining hands from St. Louis to the Kansas and Arkansas borders."

Fernando Wood, Horatio Seymour & Co. would have the People believe that *the Abolitionists* have brought the present troubles on the country, and ought to be subjected therefor to universal reprobation. We appeal from Democrats who have but a second-hand acquaintance with the Rebellion to those who know it by sight and feeling. If the Abolitionists drove the slaveholders of Missouri into Rebellion, the Democrats of Missouri ought to know it and vote accordingly. What have you to say to their votes, Messieurs of *The Albany Argus, World, News, & Co.*?

ILLINOIS.

The Democratic Legislature of Illinois, which adjourned over last Winter, met on Tuesday at Springfield for its second session. During its interim, one of its Democratic Senators died, and his place was filled by a special election. That election was rendered important by the fact that the seat to be filled was the odd one—the surviving Senators standing 12 to 12, so that the new Senator would give a preponderance to the friends or enemies as might be of the National Administration. The result is as follows:

Counties.	Vote last Fall. Congress. Union. Ingersoll.	Dem. Allen.	Majorities now. Union. Stephenson.	Dem. Sparks.
Bond	906	767	*311	....
Clinton	641	1,084	....	*50
Fayette	564	1,348	....	†350
Marion	669	1,361	....	*349
Perry	593	755	*250	....
Washington	963	963	†60	....
Total	4,276	6,278	621	749
'62. Dem. maj....2,002			'63. Do....128	

*Official. †Reported.

[A later dispatch from Mr. Sparks makes his majority 131.]

Take this result of an important special election with the Union triumph at the late Charter Election in Springfield, which went heavily Democratic last Fall, and the result of the Charter Election in Chicago, which showed a large Union gain in spite of an immense fraudulent vote, and we cannot doubt that the action of the present Legislature, and especially its strongly-marked sympathies with the Rebels, has revolutionized the State, demolishing the late Democratic majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

THE BUREAU FOR COLORED TROOPS.

The following is the General Order establishing a Bureau for Colored Troops in the Adjutant-General's office, and providing for their recruitment and organization:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 143.—I. A bureau is established in the Adjutant-General's office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of colored troops. An officer will be assigned to the charge of the bureau, with such number of clerks as may be designated by the Adjutant General.

II. Three or more field officers will be detailed as Inspectors, to supervise the organization of colored troops at such points as may be indicated by the War Department in the Northern and Western States.

III. Boards will be convened at such posts as may be decided upon by the War Department to examine applicants for commissions to command colored troops, who, on application to the Adjutant-General, may receive authority to present themselves to the Board for examination.

IV. No persons shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops except specially authorized by the War Department; and no such authority will be given any one person to raise any more than one regiment.

V. The reports of Boards will specify the grade of Commission for which each candidate is fit, and authority to recruit will be given in accordance. Commissions will be issued from the Adjutant-General's office when the prescribed number of men is ready for muster into service.

VI. Colored troops may be accepted by companies, to be afterwards consolidated in battalions and regiments by the Adjutant General. The regiments will be numbered seriatim in the order in which they are raised, the numbers to be determined by the Adjutant General. They will be designated "Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops."

VII. Recruiting stations and depots will be established by the Adjutant General, as circumstances shall require, and officers will be detailed to muster and inspect the troops.

VIII. The non-commissioned officers of colored troops may be selected and appointed from the best men of their number in the usual mode of appointing non-commissioned officers. Meritorious commissioned officers will be entitled to promotion to higher rank if they prove themselves equal to it.

IX. All personal applications for appointments in colored regiments or for information concerning them, must be made to the Chief of the Bureau. All written communications should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau, to the care of the Adjutant-General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

A SENTENCE DISAPPROVED.

Much surprise has been excited in official circles by the proceedings of a military commission in the Army of the Potomac, of which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was President. The nature of the three cases referred to is sufficiently apparent from the charge and specification in one of them, which are as follows:

CHARGE—Treason.

Specification—In this that James R. Oliver, being a citizen of Maryland, was taken prisoner while in arms, in the ranks and uniform of the Rebel army at Rappahannock Ford, Feb. 25, 1863.

The accused pleaded guilty to the specification, but not guilty to the charges. The charges filed with the Commission set forth that in April, 1862, he went to Richmond, intending to make his home there, and enlisted in the course of the same month. Upon this state of facts the Court found the accused guilty of treason, and sentenced him to be hanged.

Gen. Hooker forwarded the proceedings, with the indorsement "Strongly approved," but the President, perceiving the dangerous heresies and terrible consequences involved in such a precedent, disapproved, adding that the men in question were prisoners of war, and were entitled to be treated as such and to be exchanged.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

The following letter from Prof. Bache shows how much work our blockading squadron has been called upon to do:

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, May 26, 1863.

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to send herewith, in compliance with your letter of April 3, 1863, the following statements, prepared in this office, appended to the inquiries contained in that letter:

First: The length of the coast of the United States now under blockade by our naval forces, beginning at the City of Alexandria, Va., and going down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Cape Henry, and thence continuing along the outer line of the sea coast around the peninsula of Florida as far as the Rio Grande; this line to cross the rivers and harbors in the direction of the coast. The line thus measured is 3,549 statute miles.

Second: The number of openings in this coast, whether rivers, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds, passes or other. There are 189 opening in the line of which the measure has just been given.

Third: The classification of these openings, according to depth of water on the bars at their entrance, under the three following distinctions: Six 12 and 18-feet curves, as they are drawn on the charts of the coast by the United States Coast Survey."

The classification of these openings is as follows: At mean high water the number of openings under six feet in depth is 45; between six feet and 12 feet in depth, 70; between 12 feet and 18 feet in depth, 42; over 18 feet in depth, 32.

Very respectfully yours,

A. D. BACHE, Superintendent, United States Coast Survey.

Rear-Admiral DAVIS, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29—10 p. m.

FOOTINGS OF THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The official footings of the General Appropriation bills passed at the last session of Congress, which have just been completed, are as follows:

Legislative, Executive, Judicial, and Miscellaneous	$12,473,445 10
Deficiencies for the Legislative, Executive, &c.	1,093,153 30
Support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1864	729,861,036 80
Support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1863	108,732,745 30
Fortifications	6,530,000 00
Naval service	89,848,205 01
Post-Office Department	12,930,000 00
Diplomatic and Consular	1,200,544 34
Invalid and other Pensions	7,685,300 00
Indian Department	8,131,885 67
Military Academy	183,394 00
Total	$973,055,670 42

THE INCOME TAX.

A number of important points are settled in the following decision by Commissioner Lewis, relative to the assessment of the income tax:

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, if he is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where his personal property is situated is held to be the place of residence. In cases of limited partnerships formed with the condition that the dividend or surplus of profits shall be made until the expiration of the year 1863, as the law ... to the ... the income shall be ... each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business for the year 1862, as though the same had been divided. Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons who died in the year 1862 should make return of the income thereof for the year 1862. A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated. Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year. Dividends and interest payable in 1862 should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income. Income derived from coal-mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal-mines is income. Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income. Pensions received from the U. S. Government must be returned as part of income. Old debts formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included therein. Debts considered hopelessly lost on Dec. 31, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business. If subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which they are paid.

In order to give full effect to the proviso to the ninety-first section of the act of July 1, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that, when income is derived partly from those securities and partly from other sources, the $600, and other allowances made by law, shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to 3 per cent. tax. No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the services of a minor son.

A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his farm produce, shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of a farm, of whatsoever kind soever. The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return.

Where he has included in his return produce raised by him and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he has not included the produce so fed, he must return as profits the difference between the value of said stock on the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them. Fertilizers purchased by farmers to maintain their land in present productive condition will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incurred in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like.

Property used in business and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored at the expense of those profits to the condition when destroyed. If insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital, not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations made up during the year 1862, and not distributed should not be returned as part of the income of the stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation made previous to Sept. 1, 1862, whether the corporation is required to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders; nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 82 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions in the hands of trustees or others is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income, subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in Section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of individuals. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As Bridge, Express, Telegraph, Steam and Ferry-boat Companies or Corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by 11th section of the act of July 1, 1862, viz: "An addition of fifty per cent to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of $100, to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit."

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1863.

A COMMAND FOR GEN. FREMONT ASKED.

A Committee from New-York, originating in Dr. Cheever's Church and indorsed by such men as Horace Greeley, George Opdyke, William Cullen Bryant, and Daniel S. Dickinson, are here to request the Government to give a command to Gen. Fremont at some point where he can rally around him the colored men of the country. Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, they were presented by Senator Sumner to the President, with whom was Secretary Chase. The President declared that he would gladly receive into the service not ten thousand but ten times ten thousand colored troops; expressed his determination to protect all who enlisted, and said that he looked to them for essential service in finishing the war. He believed that the command of them afforded scope for the highest ambition, and he would with all his heart offer it to Gen. Fremont.

The Committee was profoundly impressed by the earnestness of the President, and his determination to employ all within his reach to the suppression of the Rebellion.

COL. STREIGHT'S OFFICERS HELD BY THE REBELS.

Col. Ludlow, Commissioner of Exchanges, who is here, reports that the Rebels refuse to exchange or parole the officers of Col. Streight's command, taken in Alabama, about sixty or seventy in number, on the ground that colored soldiers were found serving under them. The Rebel State authorities claim that they be handed over to them as threatened in the Proclamation of Jeff. Davis. Pending this question, our Government refuses to make further exchanges.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON RETALIATION.

Gen. Rosecrans has ordered all officers of the Rebel army now held as prisoners, and who may hereafter be captured in battle, to be placed in close confinement and strongly guarded. None will be paroled or exchanged.

RESIGNING OFFICERS TO BE KEPT IN OFFICE.

It has been determined to accept the resignations of officers in the field desirous of leaving active service, and resorting to the plea of disability, so far as to release the officer from field service and transfer him to the Invalid Corps. It is thought that this will check resignations on this questionable plea. A board consisting of Col. D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General, and Medical Director R. H. Coolidge, has been appointed and convened by the Surgeon-General, to examine men so resigning.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Committee of sixty-five from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, headed by that estimable and useful divine, the Rev. John C. Smith, waited upon the President this morning, and presented him with the resolutions of that body. The Committee were accompanied by several ladies, and were very courteously and kindly received.

THE STAMPING OF DOCUMENTS.

Commissioner Lewis has issued the following official notice:

> The public are cautioned, that on and after to-day, all instruments, documents, and papers made, signed, or issued without having thereon the proper internal revenue stamp, will be invalid and of no effect. The law prescribes that stamps must be canceled by writing thereon the initials of the person using them, and the date when affixed; if canceled in any other way, they become liable to the penalties prescribed by section 99 of the Excise law. The Commissioners have decided it is the Justice of the Peace or Notary before whom an affidavit is made, who shall affix and cancel the five-cent stamp to be placed thereon.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATING CLASS.

The following are the names of the graduating class in the Naval Academy, printed in the order of rank:

H. Gloss, Ill.; E. J. Dickman, Wis.; C. McGregor, Ill.; W. W. Mealey, N. Y.; P. H. Cooper, N. Y.; J. Harris, Jr., N. Y.; H. C. Taylor, Ohio; A. D. Brown, N. Y.; M. Miles, N. J.; G. H. Wadleigh, N. H.; J. D. Clark, N. Y.; P. D. Orleans, France; A. S. Crowninshield, N. Y.; J. C. Fegram, Ky.; G. H. Grover, Maine; F. Wildes, Mass.; A. G. Kellogg, Ill.; J. D. Coghlan, Ill.; J. H. Sands, Md.; T. Stirling, Md.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

ADMIRAL DUPONT RELIEVED BY ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Admiral Foote was to-day detached from his bureau, and ordered to relieve Admiral Dupont from the command of the South Atlantic Squadron. The Tuscarora is to take him from New-York to his post of duty.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN UTAH.

News has come to the Indian Office that the Shoshones or Snake Indians of Utah Territory have at length ceased to commit outrages on the whites. Forty thousand dollars were appropriated by the last Congress to bring about an amicable treaty of peace; but Gov. Doty telegraphs to the Indian Office that he is about making this treaty without incurring that expense.

THE COLLEGE LAND GRANT TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts has accepted her Agricultural College grant, and scrip will be issued by the Land Commissioner for 360,000 acres, to which the State is entitled under the act.

CONDITION OF THE POTOMAC ARMY CORPS HOSPITALS.

Dr. Johnson, Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac has just completed the inspection of the Corps Hospitals, and reports them in excellent condition, the sick and wounded receiving every care and attention possible. Nothing is lacking, except those delicacies which can only be obtained where markets are convenient.

NEGRO EXECUTED FOR ASSAULT.

The Richmond Dispatch of May 29 says that a negro named Richard, owned by Miss Rosalie P. Sampson of New-York, and held for her benefit in trust by F. H. Aylett, esq., C. S. District-Attorney, was executed in Richmond on May 29, for assaulting the overseers of Aylett's farm.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 29, 1863.

AN ORDER BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SET ASIDE BY ADMIRAL WILKES.

The Navy Department has ordered the Vanderbilt to cruise in the latitude where the recent depredations of the Alabama were committed, and among other ports she was instructed to enter was that of Fernando de Noronha, where the Alabama rendezvoused. Upon reaching the West Indies, Admiral Wilkes, instead of allowing her to carry out the orders of the Department, seized her as his flagship, and at the latest dates she was cruising under his direction.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1, 1863.

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The Third Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Fisher commanding, who have been performing guard duty in Washington, joined the headquarters of its division to-night, on the Virginia side. Gen. Crawford will probably assume command of the division to-morrow. The men were in fine spirits, and cheered as they passed through our streets, glad to be again in the field. Capt. Anshmarty, who was with Gen. Morell in all the battles of the Peninsula, is Gen. Crawford's Acting Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff. It is believed that this favorite division of Pennsylvania would be increased to its full number by returned nine months' volunteers, were they called for.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

CIVILIANS HANGING ON THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The number of civilians within the lines of the Army of the Potomac is almost incredible. Including those registered and following civil pursuits, such as newsmen, sutlers, ragmen, &c., and having permits to follow their respective callings, the total will probably reach 9,000. This number will, however, be reduced to 7,000 by the operation of the recent general order, which is daily being carried out by the indefatigable Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 3, 1863.

The following changes and appointments are announced, having been made by the President in conformity with sections five and eight, act approved March, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c.:

INDIANA—Calvin Cowgill, Provost-Marshal, XIth Dist., vice McCarty, resigned.

KENTUCKY—John R. Gresson, Provost-Marshal, IId Dist., vice McFarland, declined; Wm. L. Hersi, Commissioner, IXth Dist., vice Dollu, declined.

ILLINOIS—Dr. Joseph T. Miller, Surgeon, VIIth Dist., vice Johns, declined; Dr. J. H. Weir, Surgeon, XIIth Dist., vice Wing, canceled.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Francis A. Faulkner, Commissioner, IIId Dist., vice Colby, declined.

MISSOURI—Col. Edward B. Alexander, 10th Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General, Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.

Dist. Pro.-Marshals.	Commissioners.	Surgeons.
1. Chas. G. Coleman.	Nath. McDonald.	Jollu [illegible].
2. C. C. Manwaring.	L. D. Morse.	Wm. Sassing.
3. Chas. W. Noell.	Wm. McLane.	Jas. R. McCormick.
4.—Gedenhauer.	W. W. L. F. Mack.	N. R. Hooker.
5. Asa Martin.	O. Gannon.	Bernard Burns.
6. Abram Cunningham.	Rufus W. Finlay.	F. Cooley.
7. Wm. Horan.	Wm. Fowler.	Wm. Bertram.
8. John F. Benjamin.	J. N. Lewis.	Z. T. Knight.
9. Oden Guitar.	Wm. B. Adams.	Stephen J. Reynolds.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

FROM EUROPE.

The Kangaroo, from Liverpool, May 15, and Queenstown May 16, arrived here on Thursday. Her news has been anticipated. The latest accounts from Poland state that the insurgents have scornfully rejected a summons of the Czar to lay down their arms by May 13. The war is therefore likely to become more bloody than ever before. New and important outbreaks are said to have taken place in the governments of Kilo, Volhynai, Podolia and Ukrania, but it is also added that the peasants have not joined the movement. France has invited Prussia and Turkey, to associate with the Powers of Europe in remonstrating in favor of Poland, but Turkey has refused. In Prussia, the Ministers have declared that they will no longer attend the sittings of the Second Chamber, because the President of the Chamber had interrupted one of the Ministers. The Schleswig Holstein question is again threatening a new European complication.

The Jura, from Liverpool, May 21 via Londonderry 22, arrived off Cape Race on Friday, with five days later news from Europe. The Sidon from Liverpool May 19, via Queenstown May 20, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing three days later foreign files.

Accounts of the battles on the Rappahannock had reached England, and were largely commented upon by the English papers. The most exciting rumors, such as the surrender of Hooker's entire army, of the conclusion of an armistice, and so forth, were afloat, and were considerably influencing the cotton market.

In the House of Lords on May 18 the Marquis of Clanricarde urged the Government to take steps of "a more energetic and decisive character" to check "the illegal capture of British vessels by Federal cruisers." Lord Russell replied that the principles laid down by Mr. Seward were just, and that there was no reason to doubt the impartiality of the American prize-courts. Lord Derby agreed, in general, with the remarks of Earl Russell.

The Emancipation League had received, through Mr. Adams, the answer of Mr. Seward to the address of sympathy with the cause of the Union and Emancipation, which the late mass meeting of the League, held at London, had sent to President Lincoln. We publish Mr. Seward's letter in full in another column.

The electoral campaign in France is producing considerable excitement. It is announced that Mr. Berryer, the celebrated leader of the Legitimist party, who had at first declared in favor of abstention, has finally consented to be a candidate for Marseilles. The supposed organ of the Empress, *La France*, which had censured the withdrawal of the Government patronage from several ultramontane deputies, has received a first "warning."

The reports that the Polish revolution had largely extended in the Governments of Podolia, Volhynia, and even the Ukraine, are confirmed. In the last-named Government, the insurrection has broken out in all districts but two. The insurgents have taken possession of a number of important places. Their number is now estimated by *The London Times*, at 20,000 in Poland and 10,000 in Lithuania. The academical senate and the municipality of Helsingford, the capital of the grand duchy of Finland, and the inhabitants of Abo, the second capital, have refused to sign an address of devotion to the Russian Emperor. The Turkish Government has at length yielded to the urgent demand of France, and addressed a note to Russia in behalf of Poland.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool May 23, and Queenstown May 24, arrived here yesterday, with two days later news from Europe.

They had received in England the news of Gen. Hooker's having recrossed the Rappahannock, and all the papers were commenting upon it. They all agreed in considering it as a signal defeat.

It is announced that the cargo of two vessels which were recently destroyed by the Alabama was British property, and loud calls were being made upon the British Government to take instant action in the matter.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society ...

held its anniversary on May 22. Lord Brougham had declined to preside, as such a course appeared to him to be inconsistent with British neutrality. A letter was read from Mr. Adams, conveying the thanks of President Lincoln for the proceedings in January last. The resolutions express strong sympathy with the success of the emancipation policy.

The electoral contest in France is becoming very warm, and a considerable number of opposition candidates are coming forward. The Government is especially anxious to secure the defeat of Mr. Thiers, who is a candidate for the IId District of Paris, as well as for several other places.

In Prussia a crisis appears to be imminent. The King in his message, has censured the Second Chamber for their conduct toward the Ministers, and the Chamber has unanimously resolved to refer this message to the Committee on the Address.

Numerous new outbreaks are reported from the Polish provinces of Russia Proper, but it is also announced that a number of insurgent bands have been dispersed. The Russian Government will soon send eight corps of Cossacks to the seat of war.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds were quiet and without variation. Consols closed on the 22d at 93¼. The Money Market was light, and fully up to the Bank rate, which on the 21st was advanced from 3½ to 4 ℔ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in the bullion of £123 683 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—a. m.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: On Saturday last the Persia arrived with late advices from New-York, which at once led to a greatly subdued tone to the market. The sales each day during the week have been on a comparatively limited scale, and all classes of buyers are waiting later news which is anxiously expected. Accompanying this pause may be quoted a decline of ½@¾ ℔ lb on American descriptions, with only small sales. Brazil has also declined ½@1d. The reduction in Egyptian is about 1d. but with an increased desire to buy at the decline. East India descriptions of the medium and lower qualities have given way to the extent of about ½d., but fair to good kinds are not more than ½d. cheaper, if so much. China, Bengal and Scinde are respectively about ½@1d. cheaper. At the decline stated there was on Thursday a disposition to buy more freely. The demand for East India, &c., to arrive has fallen off, and prices have given way to fully the same extent as Cotton on the spot. Fair Dhollerahs (April and May sailing) have been sold at 17d. ℔ lb. The week's business has been 28,210 bales, including 1,[illegible] taken for speculation and 6,510 for export. On Friday, under the Glasgow's news, there was a better demand and the week's decline was partially recovered. Sales of the day fully 8,000 bales—one-half for export and speculation. The quotations are:

Fair Orleans	23½d.	Middling Orleans	22½d.
Fair Mobile	23d.	Middling Mobiles	22d.
Fair Uplands	24½d.	Middling Uplands	21½d.
Middling Surats	15½@18d.		

The stock on hand is 339,840 bales, of which 42,470 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The market has quite resumed the firm tone of last week, but buyers still await further American news before entering upon active operations.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co., report Flour steady; Extra State 21/6@22/. Wheat firm and partially a shade dearer; Red Western 9/@9/6; Southern 9/6@9/9; White Western 10/@10/3; Southern 10/3@11/ per cental. Corn very firm. Mixed 29/6@30/; White 30/@31/ per 480 lb.

PROVISIONS.—Beef firm for fine, but dull for inferior. Pork also rather firmer. Bacon continues very dull. Butter in rather more request, which is freely met. Lard has been in good demand at 6d.@1/ improvement on the week, but closes quiet at 38/@39/6 for fine. Tallow firm. Butchers' Association 43/6.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Sugars very dull and no pressure to sell. Molasses unchanged. Coffee quiet, but firm. Rice very steady. Ashes in fair demand. New Pots 31/@33/; Pearls 32/@32/6. Bark—Sales of fine Baltimore at 9/. Linseed in good demand at steady prices. Linseed Oil keeps very scarce at 46/6@47/. Fish Oils—Nothing doing. Naval Stores unchanged. Small sales of Common American Rosin at 26/@27/. Nothing reported in Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum closes quiet at 1/11 for refined on the spot, and £15 for Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet, and prices barely supported. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails, £5 10/@£5 12/6; Scotch Pigs, 51/. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee quieter, and generally 6d. off lower. Rice in limited demand. Teas quiet; Congou 1/1½@1/2. Tallow firmer; Y. C., 43/3@43/6. Spirits Turpentine rather at 105/. Petroleum, £11@£11/10 for Crude; 1/10@1/11 Refined. Linseed again 2/ dearer. Linseed Cakes firm. Linseed Oil firm at 45/6. Fish Oils little doing, but prices supported. The Indigo sales passed off at a decline of 1@2d. on February prices. Groves & Todd quote Crude Petroleum at £15 10, and Refined at 1/9. Turpentine rather spoiled. Rosin firm at full prices. Provisions without change in any article.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 23, 1863.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, and all qualities have slightly advanced.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull but steady.

PRODUCE.—The market is generally steady. Crude Petroleum is easier. Linseed Oil is firm at 47/.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 23, 1863.

CONSOLS close at 93¾@93⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The market is firmer, the advices from America causing a better feeling. Illinois Central, 40½@40 discount. Erie Railway, 51½@52.

HAVRE, May 22, 1863.

COTTON.—Sales of the week, 7,000 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire, 310f.; bas, 250f. The market was irregular and easier, closing firmer. Stock in port, 35,000 bales.

[By Telegraph from Suez.]

BOMBAY, April 30.—Cotton, 460 rupees. Piece Goods, 7 lb. Sh. 11s. Mule Twist, 40s. 21½. Linseed, 105 annas. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 2s. 1d. Government Securities—4 ℔ cents, 97½; 5 ℔ cents, 107½; 5½ ℔ cents, 117½. Freights quiet.

CANTON, April 14.—Gray Shirtings, ½ mace higher. Water Twist, 1 mace lower. Tea, 1 mace higher; total export to date not quoted. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 5s. 0½d.

SHANGHAE, April 9.—Gray Sheetings unsettled. Tea—Congou quiet. Silk tending downward. No 3 Tsatlee, 440 to 445 taels. Settlements, 1,000 bales; stock, 1,000 bales; export to date not quoted. Exchange on London, first-class credits, 6s. 8d.; on India, 314 r. Freights, 75s.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Puebla Captured by the French—The Whole Mexican Army Taken Prisoners.

We received a copy of the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, of May 27, by the steamship Creole, on Tuesday morning, which states that it is in possession of information, obtained through an authorized channel, which not only confirms the account of the occupation of the city by the French troops; but gives also interesting details which the source from which they are received allows it (the *Diario*) to call *official*.

On Saturday, May 16, the French troops which had opened a parallel at 180 *metres* from the fort of Totimehuacan, opened an artillery fire, which was well kept up, against the fort, and dismounted all its guns.

The besieged defended themselves with valor.

The next day the parallels were advanced to a short distance from the works of defense. Then the Mexican General Mendoza presented himself to Gen. Forey in his camp, and asked him to permit the Mexican troops to leave Puebla with their arms and part of their artillery; on this condition the place would surrender. Gen. Forey refused promptly to accept this offer.

At 6 o'clock the bearer of a flag of truce presented himself to Gen. Forey with a letter from Gen. Gonzales Ortega, communicating to him that he would surrender unconditionally with all his troops. Thereupon Col. Manuque, the second chief of the staff, proceeded to occupy the place with the first battalions of Chasseurs under the command of Conroy, and a platoon of hussars.

The surrender of the place was effected peaceably. On May 19, at 11 o'clock, the French troops continued entering Puebla, and Gen. Forey likewise effected his entry. A salute of 101 guns was fired at that moment.

On May 20, Gen. Bazaine, at the head of a corps consisting of two divisions, commenced the march upon the City of Mexico.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

The French steamer-of-war Darien has just come in. I fear I shall not get her news in time to transmit to you. We hear that the yellow fever has appeared at Vera Cruz. Dr. Gallaudet was sent for by Durand St. Arnaud, and left in the transport Ure.

From Puerto Rico dates are to the 15th of May. Nothing of interest had occurred.

From Santo Domingo dates are to the 14th of May. Five captured chiefs of the revolution of February last were publicly hung on the 17th ult.

We have dates from Venezuela to the 6th inst. from the Capitol, and to the 7th inst. from La Guayra. War seems likely to break out again, though during the armistice on the 24th ultimo the following covenant was made between Guzman Blanco, the Secretary of Gen. Blanco, and the Diplomatic Corps on the part of Gen. Paez, who has ratified it, and now it only awaits the ratification of Gen. Blanco.

ART. 1.—Within thirty days Gen. Paez is to withdraw from the Government before a public assemblage by the States.

ART. 2.—This caucus will construct a temporary Government and will call a convention for remodeling the country.

ART. 3.—The commander of the Federals Gen. Blanco will also command at once of the entire army of the Republic.

ART. 4.—This convention is to be ratified in all its articles by Gens. Paez and Falcon.

Honduras is preparing to aid San Salvador in its war against Guatemala.

The following vessels have arrived here:

May 24. English sloop O. K. 6 days from St. Marks, 8 tuns burden, with a cargo of cotton; Confederate sloop Three Days, 3 days from St. Marks, 40 tuns burden, with a cargo of cotton and turpentine. 25th Confederate sloop Buckshot, 10 days from St. Marks, 6 tuns burden, with 7 bales of cotton; Confederate schooner Elizabeth Morse, 17 days from Mobile, 73 tuns burden, with a cargo of cotton.

LATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

Advices to the 30th—Johnston Advancing.

LAKE'S LANDING, on the Yazoo River, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

Scouts report that Gen. Johnston is advancing. One army corps drew seven days' rations and marched to meet him at daylight yesterday morning. His advance is stated to be between the Yazoo and Big Black Rivers, with the intention of retaking Haines Bluff and breaking up our communications by the Yazoo.

His force is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 35,000. Gen. Grant is confident of his ability to defeat him without raising the siege.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

Advices from Grant's army to the 30th have been received. The siege of Vicksburg is slowly progressing. The mortars are firing slowly day and night.

All the prisoners in the Vicksburg Jail have been released and put across the river. They report that one of the mortar shells exploded in the jail and destroyed it.

The Assault of the 22nd—The Part the Gunboats Took in It—Official Report by Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

The following was received at the Navy Department this afternoon:

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, May 23, 1863.

SIR: On the evening of the 21st I received a communication from Gen. Grant, informing me that he intended to attack the whole of the Rebel works at 10 a. m. the next day, and asking me to shell the batteries from 9½ until 10½, and to annoy the garrison. I kept six mortars playing rapidly on the works and town all night, and sent the Benton, Mound City and Carondelet up to shell the water batteries and other places where troops might be resting during the night.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, the Mound City proceeded across the river and made an attack on the hill batteries opposite the canal. At 8 o'clock, I found her in company with the Benton, Tuscumbia and Carondelet. All these vessels opened on the hill batteries and finally silenced them, though the main work on the battery containing the heavy rifled gun was done by the Mound City, Lieut.-Commander Byron Wilson. I then pushed the Benton, Mound City, and Carondelet up to the water batteries, leaving the Tuscumbia, which is still out of repair, to keep the hill batteries from firing on our vessels after they had gone up.

The three gunboats passed up slowly owing to the strong current, the Mound City leading, the Benton following, and the Carondelet astern. The water batteries opened furiously, supported by a hill battery on the starboard beam of the vessels. The vessels advanced to within 440 yards (by our marks), and returned the fire for two hours without cessation, the enemy's fire being very accurate and incessant. Finding that the hill batteries behind us were silenced, I ordered up the Tuscumbia to within 800 yards of the batteries, but her turret was soon rendered untenable, not standing the enemy's shot, and I made her drop down. I had been engaged with the forts an hour longer than Gen. Grant asked.

The vessels had all received severe shots under water, which we could not stop while in motion; and not knowing what might have delayed the movement of the army I ordered the vessels to drop out of fire, which they did in a cool, handsome manner.

This was the hottest fire the gunboats have ever been under, but owing to the water batteries being more on a level with them than usual, the gunboats threw in their shell so fast that the aim of the enemy was not very good. The enemy hit our vessels a number of times, but, fighting bow on, the shot did but little damage.

Not a man was killed, and only a few wounded. I had only enough ammunition for a few moments longer, and set all hands to work to fill up from our depot below.

After dropping back, I found that the enemy had taken possession again of one of the lower hill batteries, and was endeavoring to remount his guns, and had mounted a 12-pounder field-piece to fire at Gen. McArthur's troops, which had landed a short time before at Warrenton. I sent the Mound City and Carondelet to drive him off, which they did in a few moments.

I beg leave to inclose a letter from Gen. McArthur explaining why he did not (to use his own expression) "take advantage of the results gained by the gunboats." I have since learned, through Gen. Grant, that the army did assault at the right time vigorously. In the noise and smoke, we could not see or hear it. The gunboats were therefore still fighting when the assault had proved unsuccessful.

The army have terrible work before them, and are fighting as well as soldiers ever fought before. But the works are stronger than any of us dreamed of. Gen. Grant and his soldiers are confident that the brave and energetic Generals in the army will soon overcome all obstacles and carry the works.

DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear-Admiral Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Expedition up the Yazoo.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK, Near VICKSBURG, May 24, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition sent up the Yazoo River the day after I took possession of the forts on Snyder's Bluff has returned, having met with perfect success. As the steamers approached Yazoo City, the Rebel property was fired by Lieut. Brown of the ram Arkansas, and what he began, our forces finished.

Three powerful rams were burned, viz: The Mobile, a screw vessel ready for plating; the Republic, being fitted for a ram, with railroad-iron plating; and a vessel on the stocks—a monster, 310 feet long, and 75 feet beam. This vessel was to have been covered with 4½-inch iron plating, and was to have had six engines, four side wheels, and propellers. She would have given us much trouble.

The Rebels had under construction a fine navy-yard, containing fine sawing and planing machines and an extensive machine shop, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and all the necessary appliances for a large building and repairing yard. Lieut.-Commander Walker burned all these, with a large quantity of valuable building timber. He also burned a large saw mill that had been used in constructing the monster ram. The material destroyed, at a moderate estimate, would cost more than $2,000,000.

We had one man killed and seven wounded, by field-pieces from the enemy's batteries, going up the river, but the wounded are doing well. I inclose Lieut.-Commanding Walker's report in relation to this affair. He deserves much credit for the handsome manner in which he performed the duty assigned him. If he could have obtained pilots, he would have succeeded in getting possession of all the Rebel rams, instead of having them burned.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, A. R. A., Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The following is the report of Lieut. Commander Walker, addressed to Rear-Admiral Porter, and accompanying the latter's report to the Department:

U. S. S. BARON DE KALB, MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, May 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order I started from Luyder's Bluff on the 20th inst., with the De Kalb, Choctaw, Forest Rose, Linden and Petrel, on an expedition to Yazoo City. Arriving at Haines's Bluff I landed a force and spiked an 8-inch gun on the works there, and burned the carriage. I also burned some 40 tents left standing, and a steam saw-mill.

Arriving at Yazoo City at 1 p. m. on the 13th inst., I was met by a Committee of citizens, who informed me that the place had been evacuated by the military authorities, and asking protection. The navy-yard and vessels had been fired by the enemy, and I sent a working party to insure the destruction of everything valuable to the Rebels. The vessels burned were the Mobile, a screw-vessel ready for plating; the Republic, which was being fitted out for a ram; and a vessel on the stocks, a monster, 310 feet long, and 70 feet beam.

The Navy-Yard contained fine saw and planing mills, an extensive machine shop, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and all the necessary fixtures for a large building and repairing yard, which, with a very large quantity of lumber, were burned. I also burned a large saw-mill above the town. Most of the public stores had been removed. Such as I found in town were taken on board the vessels or destroyed.

Enclosed I send lists of articles removed or destroyed by Acting Volunteer Lieut. Brown, the officer detailed for that purpose. In the hospitals I found and paroled 1,500 soldiers, a list of whom I inclose.

Returning, I left Yazoo City this morning, arriving here at 5 p. m. At Liverpool Landing, in a sharp bend of the river, we were attacked by some field guns and about 200 riflemen concealed in the bushes, and for a few moments the firing was very sharp.

The enemy retreated as soon as the vessels got into position to use their guns with effect. The Petrel, Linden and Choctaw were struck by shot, but with no particular injury to either. Sergt. Stockinger, of this vessel, was killed by a rifle shot. The Linden had five wounded, the Petrel two, and the Choctaw one. Most of the wounds, I am happy to say, are slight.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Department of the Gulf.

—By an arrival from New-Orleans, we have news to the 24th ult. While the news is interesting, it is not very important, save concerning operations near Port Hudson. Here our troops under Gen. Dudley have had gratifying success; the pickets of the enemy were driven inside the range of their batteries, and it was definitely ascertained that the enemy had not been reenforced, and would give no battle except from their fortifications. A spirited engagement took place on Friday, the 22d, in which Gen. Augur's division was engaged. The battle was at Port Hudson Plains, four miles in the rear of the town. The contest lasted for nine hours. The Rebels had one infantry brigade, two batteries and a regiment of cavalry. They were repulsed with loss, leaving a large number of dead and wounded upon the field. Our forces occupied the battle-ground at night, and Gen. Gardner sent to Gen. Augur a flag of truce asking permission to bury the dead. Gen. Augur telegraphed on the 23d that he was half a mile north of the railroad to Clinton, and that he had formed a junction with Gen. Banks's forces. The very latest reports were that Gen. Banks's forces were marching upon Port Hudson from above, and that the situation was such as would enable our troops to hem in the Rebels, as they have been hemmed in at Vicksburg. Meantime, the re-enforcements of Gen. Augur were disembarked below Port Hudson on the day of the battle, the 22d, and other troops were going up the river, thus rendering Gen. Augur strong enough to hold the Rebels until a complete junction of the Union forces could be effected. On the 12th May, the 1st Texas Cavalry, Col. Davis, started on an expedition up the Jackson Railroad, for the purpose of destroying the enemy's communications. At Tickfaw, they had a brisk skirmish, in which 21 prisoners and horses were captured. They burned every bridge and railroad station for 80 miles, and destroyed several saw and grist mills, as also a shoe factory, the chief dependence of the people for a large section of country. On the same day, Gen. Dudley set out from Baton Rouge for a raid up the Clinton Railroad. When about eight miles from the city, five deserters crept out of the bushes, where they were lying concealed, and surrendered voluntarily. They reported that the Commissary at Port Hudson issued daily but 4,300 rations of beef. Col. Grierson of the 6th Illinois cavalry overtook the expedition at dusk, and at dawn his command set out to destroy the railroad and telegraph between Port Hudson and Clinton. The beef cattle of the garrison at Port Hudson were captured, the rails torn up, the sleepers burned, and wires cut for a long distance. By way of Matamoras, we learn that Gen. Sam. Houston is running as candidate for Governor on the "Lone Star" ticket. His plan is to re-establish the "Republic of Texas." Ex-Gov. Mouton of Louisiana, a conspicuous traitor, has been put under arrest. The steamer Creole had been run into and sunk by the Morning Light—no lives lost. The steamer Louisiana Belle, while after cotton near Opelousas, had been attacked by guerrillas and the Captain killed and a dozen or more persons wounded; the boat escaped. Late advices from Galveston report the health of the blockading fleet good. The blockade-runner West Florida was driven ashore and destroyed on the 10th ult. It is stated that the military authorities of Mobile have called on the people to rally, *en masse*, for the defense of that city.

By the steamships George Cromwell and Columbia we have New-Orleans dates to the 28th, four days later than by the arrival noted above. The action of the 21st, when the enemy made a sortie from Port Hudson, and attacked Augur's forces, proves to have been a decided success. They were beaten at every point, the 116th New-York making no less than three gallant bayonet charges, before the enemy retired. The Rebel dead and wounded were left upon the field. *The Era* has authentic information that the forces of Maj.-Gen. Banks have formed a junction with those of Gen. Augur, and are in the rear of Port Hudson. In fact, that stronghold of the enemy is closely besieged and hemmed in by our troops, so that in all probability there is no chance for the Rebels to escape. Gen. Banks moved down the Red River with his army, making Simmsport his rendezvous, whence he crossed the Mississippi to Bayou Sara. Thence he moved down to Port Hudson, uniting with Gen. Augur, who moved up from Baton Rouge. Col. Grierson, with his celebrated cavalry, is co-operating in the investment of Port Hudson. The gunboats had steamed up, and were ready to move on Sunday (24th). We understand that the mortar fleet opened fire on Sunday night, inflicting considerable damage on the enemy, and silencing several of his guns. As its very latest news, *The Era* of the 23th says: "We learn from an authentic source that the army before Port Hudson is in a satisfactory position, and that everything promises fair for an important and successful close of the campaign against that stronghold of the Rebels."

Among the prisoners taken at Bayou Sara was Ex-Gov. Robert C. Wickliffe. Gen. Ullman has got to work enlisting negroes in earnest, and is recruiting them fast; but there are officers who undertake to put themselves in opposition to the purpose of the Government, and one engaged in recruiting negroes under Gen. Ullmann, has been arrested and the negroes spirited away. One correspondent says it is reported that two lieutenants of the 175th New-York, who were captured on the march from Brashear city to Washington, have been hung by guerrillas.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

Special Dispatch to The Cincinnati Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, May 26, 1863.

Very late and trustworthy news from the Rebel army is in my possession. Forrest has been made a Major-General, and has gone to Mississippi with the whole cavalry force formerly commanded by Van Dorn. The greater portion of Wheeler's force has gone to Columbia, to supply the place thus made vacant. Morgan holds the line of Caney Ford and the Cumberland River. The Rebel force at Tullahoma and vicinity consists of 45,000 infantry, and 16,000 cavalry, provided no force has gone thence since day before yesterday. These are all the effective men, such as could at any time be taken into the field. It is pretty definitely ascertained there is now little or no Rebel force this side of Duck river.

The movement commenced by Breckinridge has evidently become general, and Polk along the Shelbyville road, as well as Hardee still further to our right, have withdrawn their forces.

You may consider it about certain that we shall have no serious idea of fighting this side of Tullahoma. At the latter point they have two weeks' supplies. At Bridgeport they have a regiment strongly fortified. The work was done by negroes, who are now at Chattanooga.

Engineers have been engaged for two months in planning the works at Chattanooga, but as yet very little work has been done there. The Chattanooga Railroad has seventy-one cars and ten locomotives, constituting the entire rolling stock.

The Rebel re-enforcements from all parts of the South to Vicksburg amounted to about 20,000 men. There are but few troops in East Tennessee. Large numbers of refugees are in the mountains, and on Thursday last a fight occurred at Altamont between these refugees and a Confederate force sent against them, in which the latter were repulsed with considerable loss. Bragg's army is in splendid condition, and will be drawn on no further for reenforcements to other points.

Circulation of Disloyal Newspapers Suppressed.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

General Orders No. 84, from Major-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, prohibits the circulation of *The New-York World* and *Chicago Times* in this department.

Brig.-Gen. Ammon, commanding in Illinois, is charged with the execution of the order.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

The proprietors of *The Times* were notified to-night by Capt. Putnam, commanding Camp Douglass, that if they attempted to issue their paper to-morrow morning he would, in accordance with a telegraphic order from Gen. Ammen, take military possession of the office.

Judge Drummond, of the U. S. Court, was immediately applied to for a writ, enjoining Capt. Putnam from any interference whatever with *The Times* office.

Up to this hour (midnight) the Judge has not given a decision. It is thought probable, however, that he will grant the writ. A feeling of resistance to the military, should they attempt to carry out Gen. Ammen's order, is observable.

The following is a copy of Gen. Burnside's order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, June 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 84.—1. The tendency of the articles and opinions habitually published in the newspaper known as *The New-York World*, being to cast reproach upon the Government, and to weaken its war policy, its circulation in time of war is calculated to exert a pernicious and treasonable influence, and is, therefore, prohibited in this Department.

2. Postmasters, news agents and all others, will govern themselves by this order, and any person violating it by selling, or in any way circulating the paper referred to, will be promptly arrested, and held for trial.

2. On account of the repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments, the publishing of the newspaper known as *The Chicago Times* is hereby suppressed.

4. Brigadier-Gen. Jacob Ammen, commanding the district of Illinois, is charged with the execution of the third paragraph of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. Gen.

[Official:] D. R. LARNED, Captain, and A. A. G.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

A motion was made in the United States Court this morning by *The Times* counsel to defer the application for an injunction until notice of the application could be given to the military commandant at Camp Douglas.

Judge Drummond, in granting the motion, said: "I may be pardoned for saying that personally and officially, I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the Government, and to the Administration in restoring the Union, but I have always wished to treat the Government as a Government of law, and a Government of the Constitution, and not a Government of mere physical force. "I personally have contended, and shall always contend for the right of free discussion, and the right of commenting, under the law and under the Constitution, upon the acts of the officers of the Government."

During the day *The Times* office seemed the center of attraction, and was visited by a large number of people.

In accordance with a call issued this forenoon, an immense meeting assembled at 8 o'clock to-night in front of *The Times* office.

The crowd soon filled the street, rendering it impassable. The meeting shortly afterward adjourned to the Court-House square, and was there addressed from the north side entrance by gentlemen of both parties.

The speeches counseled the observance of the laws, but denounced the recent order of Gen. Burnside as arbitrary and despotic.

During the afternoon the militia were ordered under arms, but at the present writing the meeting is orderly, and nothing of a serious nature is anticipated.

Judge Davis of the United States Court, Southern District of Illinois, is expected to-night to act in the matter of the application for an injunction in connection with Judge Drummond.

Gen. Ammen is also expected here to-night.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

A preamble and resolutions passed the House of Representatives to-day by a vote of 47 to 13, after an exciting debate, in substance as follows:

Whereas, Information has reached this body that an order issued by Gen. Burnside for the suppression of *The Chicago Times*; and

Whereas, Such order is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and destructive to the dearest principles whose existence and recognition for centuries before a written constitution was made [illegible] a part of our rights as the life which sustains us. Be it,

Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), that we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotic as destructive of the liberty, of good government, subversive of constitutional and natural rights, and that, if carried into effect, we consider it equivalent to the overthrow of our form of government and the establishment of a military despotism in its stead.

Resolved, That in view of the monstrous consequences which must inevitably flow from such action if justified by the General Government, we respectfully, yet firmly, request the withdrawal of the order in question, and the disavowal thereof by those in power, as the only course which can be pursued to reassure our people that constitutional freedom, so dear to their hearts, has not ceased to be. The attention of the Governor is called to this infringement of popular rights and the invasion of the sovereignty of the State of Illinois.

National Canal Convention.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

The National Canal Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, through Gov. King, reported the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin for President, and the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, who had been unanimously proposed by the New-York delegation in the Committee for President, as Vice-President at large; and the following additional Vice-Presidents: Mr. [illegible] From Maine, Jedediah Jewett; New-[illegible] the Hon. J. H. Edwards; Vermont, Lawrence [illegible] Massachusetts, Lorenzo Sabine; Rhode Island, the Hon. J. R. Arnold; Connecticut, Calvin Day; New-York, the Hon. Erastus Corning; New-Jersey, Marcus L. Ward; Ohio, D. S. Scott; Indiana, the Hon. Geo. W. Julian; Illinois, Gen. James W. Singleton; Michigan, A. E. Bissell; Wisconsin, Levi Blossom; Minnesota, the Hon. J. M. Taylor; Iowa, Ebenezer Cook; Missouri, Geo. Partridge; Kansas, Marcus J. Parrott; District of Columbia, Dr. Peter Barker.

For Secretary at Large, Col. J. W. Foster, and one Secretary for each State named.

The report was unanimously adopted. Miscellaneous debate occupied the remainder of the session.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

The Canal Convention assembled at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair.

Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a resolution, which appealed to Congress to take action regarding a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Several speeches were made on the resolution.

A delegate from Iowa submitted an amendment, directing the action of Congress to the improvement of Des Moines Rapids.

Mr. Arnold of Illinois presented a series of resolutions succinctly setting forth the advantages of a ship canal through Illinois, and directing the attention of Congress to the importance of the work.

These, together with the resolution presented by Mr. Ruggles, were referred to a Committee, and the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Ruggles reported the following resolution:

The loyal States assembled in national convention at Chicago, desirous of cementing closer the Union, for perpetuating our nationality forever, of providing for the common defense and promoting the general welfare of our whole country, adopt the following resolutions:

First. That we regard the construction and enlargement of the canals between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, with canals duly connecting the Lakes, as of great military and commercial importance. We believe such enlargement or construction with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the Great Lakes, will furnish the cheapest and most expeditious means of protecting the Northern frontier, and at the same time will promote the rapid development of the union of our whole country.

Second. That these works are demanded alike by military prudence, political wisdom and the necessities of commerce. Such works will be not only National but Continental, and their accomplishment is required by every principle of sound political economy.

Third. That such national highways, between the Mississippi and the Lakes, as far as practicable should be free, without tolls or restrictions, and we should deprecate the placing of this great thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or State. The work should be accomplished by the national credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the national treasury, should be free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world.

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Ruggles for himself offered a resolution that the Convention is of the opinion that the increased stimulus to be given to agriculture and commerce by the proposed enlargement of the canals will far increase the foreign commerce of the country; that the import duties on return cargoes will very far exceed the interest on the cost of the proposed works, and produce a fund for its rapid reimbursement. Carried unanimously.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee by the President to prepare a memorial to the President and Congress, presenting the views of this Convention, and urging the passage of laws necessary to carry them into full effect; the Committee to have power to open such correspondence as may be expedient, and in their discretion call any further convention, five members of said Committee, at any meeting duly ratified by the Chairman, to constitute a quorum.

The President of the Convention announced the Committee as follows:

J. N. Arnold of Illinois, Samuel L. Carey of Kentucky, Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, S. C. Hersey of Maine, S. M. Edwards of New-Hampshire, J. S. Merrill of Vermont, Duncan Stewart of Michigan, R. J. Arnold of Rhode Island, Calvin Day of Connecticut, S. J. Homer of Michigan, P. Chamberlain of Ohio, R. P. Hill of Iowa, E. Nye of New-Jersey, A. E. Lowe of New-York, R. Blakeley of Minnesota, Dr. Anthony of Kansas, and J. T. Lewis of Wisconsin.

A resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the President for the able, dignified and accomplished manner in which he presided over the Convention, was passed unanimously.

Gen. Walbridge of New-York closed the Convention by submitting a series of strong resolutions, sustaining the integrity of the Constitution and Union, and in favor of organizing the militia of the seas, and pledging the Convention never to abandon until final success, the contest now going on in behalf of constitutional Government, and that any foreign intervention should be met with prompt, decisive and energetic resistance. The resolutions were carried amid intense enthusiasm, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Convention was entirely harmonious.

The Base of the Government Finances.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following items from the able Report of Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the last Census, the year 1860:

In the ten years between 1850 and 1860, the population increased 35 ℔ cent; more than 50,000,000 acres of fresh land was brought into cultivation; the produce of manufactures increased from $1,000,000,000 to $1,900,000,000; the banking capital from $227,000,000 to $421,000,000; insurance to $311,000,000. Railroads increased in ten years 22,000 miles, and the capital from $296,000,000 to $1,150,000,000; telegraph lines spreading a complete net-work over the whole country; and an army of emigrants from Europe within the last ten years have marched mainly into the North-West, numbering 2,500,000 souls.

Agricultural implements increased from $6,000,000 to $17,000,000; iron produced $41,000,000; machinery from $27,000,000 to $47,000,000; coal from $7,000,000 to $19,000,000; printing from $11,000,000 to $39,000,000; lumber from $58,000,000 to $95,000,000; flour and grist mills increased product from $136,000,000 to $248,000,000; woolen manufactures from $43,000,000 to $80,000,000; leather $75,000,000 to $100,000,000; boots and shoes $54,000,000 to $91,000,000. Indian corn in 1850, 592,000,000 bushels; in 1860, 830,000,000 bushels; cotton in 1850, 2,445,000 bales; in 1860, 5,196,000 bales; butter, 460,000,000 pounds; cheese, 105,000,000 pounds (15,000,000 exported); slaughtered animals in 1850, $111,000,000; in 1860, $212,000,000; tobacco in 1850, 199,000,000 pounds; in 1860, 429,000,000 pounds, of which produced 3,500,000 pounds in Ohio, 25,000,000 in New-York, 3,500,000 in Massachusetts, and 3,000,000 in Connecticut; 6,000,000 (?) of pounds; wine from 221,000 gallons in 1850 to 1,800,000 gallons in 1860; hay, in 1850, 13,500,000 tuns, to 19,000,000 tuns in 1860; wheat, $20 ℔ tun, $380,000,000; grain products, in 1860, $7,500,000; in 1850, $19,300,000. Total tonnage, 5,500,000 tuns—worth $221,000,000—and so on.

If we should draw a line across the continent from Norfolk to the Pacific, the United States even above that line, under the protection of the tariff and credit as we could easily pay within a century $5,000,000,000 principal and interest, than any nation in Europe could pay its interest alone. The continual improvements in agricultural machinery, much of it steam economizing labor, is lifting almost by magic the enormous products of food from the Western prairies, while the great suction-pipes—the grand railroad trunks now numbering eight or ten, are sweeping it with lightning speed to the great city centers on the Atlantic, from whence it is wafted to feed all Europe. We are rapidly approaching the time when, by the mechanical aids to agriculture, we shall be able with the almost spontaneous productions of rich alluvials of the prairies to furnish Europe food at cheaper prices than that at which she can raise it with her best crops. S.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 3.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 103½	200	Erie R. R. s10 95½
6,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup. ..107½	050	do. 95
5,000	do. 108	250	do. 95
81,000	N. Y. State 6s, '74 ..115	100	do. s30 95
10,000	U. S. 6s 1-Yr. C new. 99	1000	do. 95
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '86 ..114	100	Erie R. R. Pref. 104
3,000	Ill. War Loan......102½	100	do. b30 105
2,000	Ind. State 2½s........65	50	Hud. R. R. R. 133
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90. 63½	300	Reading R. R. 111
9,000	do. 63	100	Mich. C. R. R. b10. 117
4,000	N. C. State 6s 70	200	do. b10. 113
25,000	Missouri State 6s.. 70	100	do. s10. 117¼
10,000	do. 69½	100	do. s10. 117½
25,000	do. 69¾	1000	M. S. & N. I. G. S. .. 78
10,000	do. b30 70	300	do. 78¼
2,000	Cal. Large Bds, 7s. .131	100	do. s30 77¾
2,000	New-York Cen. 6s. 109	200	do. s30 78
2,000	Erie 4th M. B. 110	100	do. s10 78¼
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. R. C. 40	300	do. 78
33,000	do. 39¾	100	do. b15 78
1,000	Harlem R. R. 1st M. 113	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. 116
5,000	do. 114	200	do. b10 116
1,000	Mich. S. S'g Fund. .110	150	do. 116
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc. Bds. 86	100	do. 116
1,000	do. 85½	100	A. & T. H. R. R. 46½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1. Bds. .. 97	50	do. 46
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. .. 87	50	A. & T. H. Pref. 79
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. .. 68	100	Ill. Cent. RR. Sp. s60. 109
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d. .104½	500	do. 109½
15	Bank of Commerce....105	100	do. 109¾
10	Bank of New-York....120	250	Clev. & Pitts RR. 92
50	Man. & Mer. Bank. ...100	500	do. 91¾
10	Mer. Ex. Bank........99¼	300	do. 91
15,000	American Gold......146	500	do. 91
25,000	do. 146	200	do. s20 91
10,000	do. s30. 146¼	100	do. s10 91
1000	Canton Company.... 34	200	do. s30 91
50	do. b30 34¼	400	do. b10 91
800	Cum. Coal Co. Pref'd. 27	300	do. b30 91
500	do. s15 27	250	Clev. & Chic. RR. 105
200	Quicksilver M'ing Co. 44	200	Clev. & Tol. RR. ....c. 115
50	do. b30 44½	500	do. ....c. 114½
150	Cen. Amer. Trans. Co. 46	500	do. 113
200	do. 45½	100	do. 112
550	do. 44	100	do. b10. 113
10	Pac. Mail S'ship Co. ..185	100	do. s20. 112
100	Harlem R. R. 106	100	do. b30. 112
1500	do. 105	150	Chic. & R. Isl. RR. 101¼
400	do. s30. 104¾	250	do. 101
1000	do. 104¾	100	do. s15. 101¼
1000	do. 104½	200	Chic., Burl. & Qy. RR. ..114
100	do. s10. 104½	400	Mil. & P. du Chien RR. .. 50
110	N. Y. C. R. R. 122	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. R. s15 75¼
100	do. 122¼	50	do. 74
300	do. 122	50	do. 74¼
100	do. b10 122¼	250	Chic. & N. West. RR. .. 31
600	do. 122¼	100	do. b10 31
200	Tol. & Wab. RR. ...b10 60	150	do. 31

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, June 3—P. M.

There was no marked feature in the stock market to-day. For Governments the market was firmer, under some orders by the Persia, but shares were drooping and without the activity which has been recently shown. At the close, however, some buyers came in at the reduced prices, and quotations stiffened somewhat. Harlem was among the heavy stocks; falling off to 104½. Central sold as low as 122, a decline of 2 ℔ cent, but improved ½ ℔ cent after. Pacific Mail was steady. Pittsburg was the most active of the Western shares, but declined 1½ ℔ cent. Toledo fell off 4 ℔ cent. &c. At the Second Board, with a fair activity, money was without much change, but exhibited a steadier appearance. Governments were strong and in demand. At the 4 o'clock call the market was dull but steady at the following quotations: U. S. 6s of 1881, Coupons, 108@108; American Gold, 146¼@146⅜; Tennessee State 6s, 63½@64; Missouri State 6s, 70; Canton Company, 30@33; Cumberland Coal 26¾@27; Quicksilver Mining Company, 44@45; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 185¼@186; New-York Central Railroad, 123@123¼; Erie Railway, 95¼@95½; Erie Railway Preferred, 105¼@105½; Hudson River Railroad, 132@132½; Harlem Railroad, 104@104½; Reading Railroad, 111@111⅛; Michigan Central Railroad, 117¼@119; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 78¼@78½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 115½@115¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 91¾@91⅞; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 105@105¼; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 110¾@111; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 102@102¼; Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 112@115; Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad, 48¼@48½; Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 73¾@74¼; Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, 47¼@47½; Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Preferred, 78@78½; Chicago and North Western Railroad, 31¼@32.

In Foreign Bills there is not much doing, and quotations are unchanged.

Freights are fairly active, and rates are without important change. To Liverpool the engagements are: 42,000 bush. Corn at 6½d.@6¾d. in bulk and bags; 48,000 do. at 7d. in bags; 7,000 do. less evening at 6¾d. in bags, to fill up; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 500 do. at 1s. 9d.; 100 tuns Logwood at 22s. 6d.; and per neutral flag, 1,600 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 100 bbls. Lard Oil at 27s. 6d.; and per Great Eastern, 500 bbls Flour at 2s.; and 40,000 bush. Grain at 9d. ℔ 60 lb. To London: 7,000 bush. Wheat at 7¼d., an inside rate; and per neutral flag, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. To Glasgow: 100 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d.; and per neutral vessel, 1,000 tcs. do. at 37s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Lard Oil at 40s., and 400 bbls. Flour at 2s., and 100 tuns Honduras Logwood at 22s. 6d. To Antwerp: 6,000 bush. Wheat at 10½d. in bags. To Rotterdam: 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. To Hamburg: 1,000 bbls. Petroleum Oil at 7s. 6d. To Havre there is very little going forward, and rates are nominal—20c. for Wheat and 80c. for Flour.

The money market has been active, and among the weaker class of stock houses some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining facilities on the less favorite collaterals; such loans are firm at 7 ℔ cent. On first-class collaterals leading houses find money abundant at 5@6 ℔ cent.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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DROPSY,	GOUT,
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S. T.—1860—X.

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WEAK LUNGS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG.—See Dr. DIO LEWIS'S article in THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, 1863. Sent postpaid for 25 cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

A TALE OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

From Temple Bar.

I.

Mr. Brittles was a clerk in a Government-office, and a happy man before he went to Boulogne-sur-Mer. He was a happy man afterward; but that was when he came back. It is a certain passage in his life while he stayed there that I purpose to narrate.

The career of Mr. Brittles in this country had not been of that checkered or variegated kind which looks effective in a picture, or is at all suitable for the purpose of romance. He was placed in the public service at the usual age, and through the usual interest. That is to say, he was too old to have anything more done for him in the way of education, and not old enough to do anything for himself in the way of a profession; and his family in the country had always voted for a certain borough member, who made up for never having asked for anything for himself by asking for everything he could hear of for other people. There was a tide in the affairs of Brittles which, taken at the flood, seemed very likely to lead to a comfortable maintenance. Brittles took it at the flood, or rather his friends did for him, by grasping at the opportunity which presented itself; and Brittles, having seized the appointment by the throat, held on to it like grim death, determined that it should never escape through act of his. His best friend, who would of course have been best privileged to insult him, could not have said that he ever exceeded the covenanted ten o'clock in arriving at his office; and his worst enemy, who was probably his most fascinating companion, could not have persuaded him to leave before the covenanted four. His private habits were fortunately favorable to the fulfillment of his public duties. He never stayed out late at night, and was therefore spared the torture which too often attends getting up early in the morning. His condition was very different, therefore, from that of the majority of his brother clerks, of whom that agreeable fellow Jack Ransack might be accepted as a sample. Jack said: "I go to bed with reluctance, and I get up with disgust."

A most unfortunate state of things, it must be admitted, where both processes have to be performed once in every twenty-four hours. For Brittles the parting extinguisher had no pangs, the rousing hot-water no terrors. He was a person of regular habits, in fact, and he would have been a brute had he been otherwise; for he was a married man.

A married man! then the happiness of Brittles is quite accounted for. Well, I don't mean that exactly; but he chanced to be fortunate in his marriage, which comes to the same thing. He had been particularly fortunate indeed; for he had run away with his wife—before she was his wife, of course,—and people who run away with their wives usually run away *from* them afterward. But Brittles didn't. He preferred staying with her. It was selfish of him, perhaps, to indulge the inclination; and a great many men, it must be admitted, are more self-denying. But let that pass. He was very fond of her; and well he might be;—for the man who would not have been fond of Mrs. Brittles—I mean, of course, if she had *not* been Mrs. Brittles—would deserve to be flirted to death by elderly spinsters.

But it is all very well to say Mrs. Brittles was a lovable person. I must prove my case.

She was very pretty, to begin with. She had rather dark eyes and rather light hair, which I always think an agreeable combination; features generally such as a fairy would be congratulated upon, and the neatest and compactest little figure you can conceive. She was not one of your "fine" women, who look as if they had been cut out with a pair of scissors. Nature had evidently taken great pains with her, had cast her in one of the most graceful molds at the old dame's disposal, and she had turned out remarkably well. The only depreciatory criticism I ever heard with regard to her, was the remark of a female friend that she looked like a wax-doll, which, coming from a lady who looked like a Dutch one, was a dangerous suggestion perhaps; but the observation was not altogether pointless, and I never looked at Mrs. Brittles afterward without thinking how unbecoming it would be were her coiffure torn off and stuck on the wrong way with pins, her eyes pushed into the interior of her head, and the enamel just a little worn off the tip of her nose. The husband of the critical lady, by the way, denied the insinuation, and said that Mrs. Brittles was like a little Dresden china ornament, which you would like to put upon your mantlepiece, only you would always be wanting to take it down.

But I have not done. Of all these attractions you could get an idea from her *carte de visite*; but for this was the mind, or the soul, or whatever you choose to call it, interpreted by what is known as "the manner" and the voice. These were both delightful, and therefore beyond description, except, perhaps, so far as the remark that the general effect always reminded me of a bird on a bough.

After paying all this attention to his wife, I ought to do something in the way of personal description for Brittles. But really there is very little to describe. I can go back to his virtues, however, if that will do. Was it not Thucydides who said that the best woman was the woman of whom you heard least—or "words to that effect," as they say at Courts-Martial? The remark is true only as applied to one kind of women, and it is equally applicable to the same kind of men. Brittles, then, might be said to hold a very high place among the certain kind men who are like the certain kind of women. I have already attested to the regularity of his habits. I need only add, that his religious and moral character was in strict correspondence. His orthodoxy was never known to get into bad company, or to indulge in stimulants of a deranging character. In social manners he was equally blameless. Mrs. Brittles would have trusted him with twenty latch-keys, because he never had occasion for one; and would allow him to flirt as much as he liked, because she knew he never dreamt of flirting at all. His conscience, in fact, was governed with that punctuality which is perhaps the best machinery of perfection. His religious and moral duties had office-hours, like those of his Government appointment; and the latter occupying him from ten till four, he gave from four till ten to the former. In the one case or in the other he had never known the anguish of the fatal reflection, "too late." Imagine "the blameless" King Arthur employed in the Inland Revenue, and you will have a fair idea of Brittles. For the rest it may interest you to know that he was by no means an uninteresting companion, being quick and ingenious, and passably well read; that he had an agreeable appearance, cultivated the manly whisker, was always well dressed (his dressing, perhaps, was a little better than his reading); and that he did not part his hair down the middle, or smoke cigars on his way to office.

II.

Brittles, as I have said, was a happy man before he went to Boulogne-sur-Mer; and I think I have shown tolerably good grounds why he ought to have been. It is a pity, perhaps, that he went to Boulogne; but how was he to know what was going to happen? If he had had an inkling of it, he would have gone to the Margate of his early associations, or the Brighton of his later habits. But neither of the pair being in the confidence of destiny, they went to Boulogne like lambs to the slaughter.

The move was rather an unexpected one, as Brittles had not been sure about his leave. But their preparations for departure took no time worth mentioning; for the pair had not the smallest scrap of family to pack up, and the rest of the luggage of course gave no trouble. The absence of a family, by the way, is differently appreciated by different persons. The Brittleses liked it; and it being their business more than anybody else's, I see no reason to dispute their view of the matter. This, at any rate, must be said in favor of the omission,—it greatly facilitates an expedition to Boulogne.

There are several ways of going to Boulogne. Jack Ransack, when Brittles consulted him on the subject, said that the best way was not to get intoxicated before he got to Folkestone. As there was no chance of that event happening at any period of his tour, the information was not so valuable to Brittles as it would otherwise have been. But the advice suggested a route, after all; and Brittles took it, and via Folkestone they went.

The railway journey was soon accomplished, and the embarkation gave no more trouble than usual. The baggage was all booked, and there was no occasion too look after that. Brittles carried his wife's dressing-bag in his hand (it was the first, I believe, of those blest inventions that crossed the Channel, and the French authorities were so enchanted with the neatness of the contrivance that they could scarcely be persuaded to give it up); the residue of the movables of which they had charge consisted of a railway-rug and a black-and-tan terrier.

I forgot to mention the black-and-tan terrier before. It was this dog which was the cause of all the mischief that followed. I have described the Brittleses as perfectly happy; I should have mentioned that the dog was the sole drawback. He was the one cloud (he was really not much bigger than a man's hand) which hung over their existence. I cannot say that he was exactly a skeleton in their cupboard, but he was certainly a fly in their soup, a shake to their port and something more than a crumpled rose-leaf to their repose. Of course there was no occasion to keep the dog if they didn't like him. The difficulty was, that one liked him, and the other didn't. Mrs. Brittles liked him because he was a pretty little fellow, and very fond of her; Brittles didn't like him because he was always getting lost and costing five and ten pounds to be found again, and because, giving all his affection to his mistress, he had none left for his master, toward whom he conducted himself in a manner that was snappish, to say the least of it.

It was just as the Brittleses were getting on board the boat that an awful discovery was made. The dressing-bag was quite safe; so was the railway rug; but the dog had been left behind.

It was Madame, of course, who made this discovery.

"Good gracious, Charles!" was her exclamation, "where is Tiney?"

She had made an attempt to take him into the carriage; but the guard had been inexorable, and insisted upon his going into the van. Not having been claimed upon arrival, he had somehow been left behind.

The boat was upon the point of starting, and there being no time to lose, Brittles and his wife occupied the period, I am sorry to say, in a difference of opinion as to the relative advantages of leaving the dog or losing the passage. They would probably have incurred the former misfortune but for an unexpected incident.

Among the passengers on board was a French sous-lieutenant. He was a fine looking man, with a small waist and a large epaulette, no hair on his head to speak of, and more on his upper lip than he could conveniently speak through. He had been observing the pair for some time, with particular reference to the lady—being, no doubt, an admirer of the Dresden school of beauty; so while they were discussing what was to be done, he very good naturedly went and did it. Neither of them having seen him when he came, neither of them missed him when he went; but when he appeared with the dog in his arms Mrs. Brittles was almost throwing herself into the place of the dog, so enchanted was she at her deliverance from despair, so grateful was she to her deliverer.

The result, however, was nothing more serious than the three swearing eternal friendship on the spot; neither in very grammatical terms, for each was speaking in a foreign language not acquired to perfection. But eternal friendship is a thing not to be trifled with, and will assert itself under any difficulties. So when the boat reached Boulogne Harbor, the trio were on the most intimate terms.

III.

A fortnight passed away, as fortnights will. Brittles's leave was half out; but the enjoyment both of himself and his wife seemed without end. It was shared, too, by the sous-lieutenant, M. de Beauregard, who turned out to belong to the distinguished Norman family of that name; who, however, was not rich, for *quand il quitta sa Normandie* he had nothing at all, and now he had next to nothing—that is to say, nothing but his pay. However, the Brittleses were not expensive associates—as nobody need be if you make them pay for everything you have together; and Brittles being the married man the post of pecuniary honor always fell to him. M. Beauregard became a constant guest at his house, accompanied the pair in all their walks and drives, and if Brittles ever happened to be seduced into the Café Vermond in the afternoon by a London friend, the gallant young officer even gave Mrs. Brittles his escort upon the pier in the absence of her lord and master.

Nothing could be more charming than such an arrangement. Brittles liked it; Mrs. Brittles liked it; M. de Beauregard liked it particularly. Brittles was always fond of the society of his wife, and never actually wanted a third person; but he thought that the conversation of De Beauregard brought her out even more than his own. At any rate, it was an assistance, and gave increased liveliness to himself. He got used to the young officer, too, and liked him for his own sake; and the intercourse, even in a fortnight, he found had greatly improved his billiards and his French. For De Beauregard would go to the Café Vermond himself sometimes, and both at cannons and absinthe played no undistinguished part.

As for Mrs. Brittles, she thought the young officer a very agreeable person, fancied he "brought out" both herself and her husband in conversation, which was the least he could do, by the way, since they brought him home so often—and she was pleased with the fluency which she was fast gaining in the French language, in which she had not been previously "finished," owing to her sudden departure from school, which had been accomplished in ... beside Brittles, with the surreptitious *enlèvement* of her own spoon and fork. But this, she declared, was all she thought of the sous-lieutenant; and if anybody had hinted that she was flirting with him, she would have laughed with derision.

Whether the sous-lieutenant thought she was flirting, or that *he* was, I cannot say, not being in the confidence of that gentleman; but I am led to believe, from subsequent events, that he might have had some suspicion of the kind.

IV.

[illegible]

Discovery of the Source of the Nile—A Large Lake near the Equator.

[illegible]

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

[illegible]

Talk About Fruit.

[illegible]

May 16, the members reported 19,067 sheep owned by them, principally Spanish Merinoes. This is a pretty fair show for a county that had more buffalo than sheep within our recollection.

THE ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN.

Quinces—Varieties, Cultivation, Use, and Value.

Quinces should be found in every garden, because they are excellent fruit, always acceptable for family use, or salable at a liberal price in market. The tree is very hardy, and grows from four to twenty feet high while in good bearing condition. We have known them set by the side of a garden wall, and there neglected for thirty years, producing a crop every year. They will, however, pay for far better treatment. If set in clumps in a lawn, and kindly cared for, they are highly ornamental. The main stem of a young quince bush should be cut back at a year old, and then it will form second branches, with curious crooked limbs, and may be trimmed to form a bushy head of almost any shape. The form, foliage, flowers, and fruit are all ornamental. This plant is a bush, rather than a tree, and comes to us from Cydon, in Crete, its botanical name being *Cydonia vulgaris*. It grows best in moist or rather rocky soil, by the side of rivulets, or streams, or ponds, but it should not be neglected, as it is generally, unless knotty, miserable, bitter, sour fruit is preferred to the fair, smooth, high-flavored fruit produced by cultivation. No tree or shrub pays better for manuring than the quince. It is true, after its form is once established, it needs but little care in the way of pruning, and if located in a favorable situation, does really flourish without care. But we are sure that a quince orchard would pay for care as well as one of peaches. The variety called the Apple Quince is very productive, and the fruit, though it is unfit to eat out of hand, like pears, apples, and peaches, is always salable, for it is universally esteemed for sweetmeats, jellies, marmalade, etc., and for adding piquancy and a delicious flavor and aroma to apple tarts, pastry, and stewed fruit. The quince can be easily dried, either raw or cooked, and is then excellent to add to other fruit. In England, wine has been made of quinces, and it is considered a valuable medicine by asthmatics.

It is very easy to extend the cultivation of quinces to any desirable point, and the plants are generally true to the seed, and if not, seldom produce a worthless sort. They also grow from cuttings set early in the Spring in a rich, shaded border, where they may be put in as thick as hair until roots start, and then set in a nursery bed. The poorer stocks can also be budded with good sorts and they have frequently been grown by budding upon thorns. Quince stocks for the propagation of dwarf pears are indispensable.

In purchasing quince trees, do not suppose that there is a large variety of sorts because you find a great number of names in the nursery catalogues. There are just three distinct varieties: the Apple-shaped or Orange quince; the Pear-shaped or Oblong quince; and the Portugal quince. The fruit of the last is considered superior for cooking, and it is mild enough to eat out of hand occasionally. The leaf is longer and broader than the common sort, and the tree grows strong and bears large fruit of oblong shape, of rather light-colored skin, but the flesh when cooked turns to a fine purple. This variety would be more esteemed if it was not so shy a bearer.

Rea's Seedling is the name of a variety of the quince family, the fruit growing very large and handsome, in color, shape, and general appearance like the orange quince.

The *Japan Quince* is merely ornamental. The blossoms are handsome, of bright scarlet color, and the fruit green, hard, and useless.

The *Chinese Quince* is of the same character as the Japan—an ornamental shrub, and no more.

Of the uses of the quince, we can say that it is esteemed by all housewives for preserves, marmalades, sauces, jellies, syrups, and a palatable wine is made of the juice and sugar. Quince imparts a pleasant flavor to other fruits, particularly apples. Medicinally, it is a strengthening tonic. Baked quince, sugared, is very pleasant. Dried quince is good to flavor pies and sauce. The trees are easily grown from roots, cuttings, or layers, in any moist, rich soil. As a special manure, there is nothing better than salt, but it should be used with manure. In planting with a view to orchard culture, the distance should be from ten to twelve feet. If the ground has been previously subsoiled and well manured, the young trees will come into bearing in three or four years, and continue, with proper care, to produce crops for many years. As a general thing the quince is more likely to produce the same sort from seed than apples. Everywhere the quince is esteemed as a hardy, valuable fruit; and yet it seems never to be grown in quantities sufficient to enable more than a fraction of the people to obtain it. Why is it not more cultivated?

When and How to Plant Fruit Trees.

This is still a mooted question, which we cannot settle to the satisfaction of any of the advocates who contend upon one side that Autumn is the very best time; and on the other side, others contend that trees never should be planted at any other time than Spring. Is this so? Much the largest portion of the trees planted have been removed from the nursery to the orchard in the Spring, often to the inconvenience of the farmer, because he was impressed with the idea that that was the only safe time to dig up, remove, and replant them. Yet, in nine cases in ten, where the trees are ordered from a professional nurseryman, he digs them up in Autumn and keeps them heeled in ready for sale in the Spring. Now if it is a good thing to dig them up and bury the roots so as to have them handy to pack up when ordered, why would it not be a better practice to set them at first where they are to grow?

A great many other experienced persons just as strongly advocate Spring planting. Our opinion is that both are right under certain circumstances. Upon a well-drained or naturally dry soil, we should prefer to plant in the Spring, if it could be done early. If farmers will prepare the orchard ground by deep plowing and subsoiling in the Autumn, and by digging large holes, leaving them open, and the dirt thrown out in a pile, to be pulverized by the action of freezing and thawing, and then set their trees early in the Spring, there will be no doubt about their growing. As tree planting is generally done in the hurry of Spring work, we are sure it is not as likely to produce as good results as Autumn planting. But whether planted in Spring or Autumn, it is of the utmost importance that the tree has not been spoiled in taking it up. There is where most trees get their death-blow. Adopt these few simple rules, whether you plant in Spring or Autumn:

First, have plenty of roots to your trees. Second, dig large holes and make the ground mellow at the bottom. Third, do not set your stocks too deep. Fourth, fill the earth carefully around them, and tramp it solid. Fifth, raise the earth slightly, so that water cannot stand in a puddle around the tree. Sixth, cover the ground four or five feet each way around the tree with some kind of mulching, and depend upon it you will not complain of trees dying. There is one thing more for you to do: keep your horses, cattle, sheep, and goats out of your orchard. The best form of setting apple trees is that called quincunx. Set four trees two rods apart in a square, and a fifth one exactly in the center.

HOW TO MOVE LARGE TREES.

If you desire to move a large tree, whether an apple or any other kind of fruit, or a forest tree, you must commence the year before, or at least the Autumn previous, by digging a trench around and cutting off the roots, leaving a ball of earth with the tree in the earth. If the tree is very large, it is best to remove it while the ball is frozen, and this can be done with a pair of "timber-wheels," lifting and keeping the tree upright. It can also be done with an ox-cart, by tipping it up and fastening the tree to it and then tipping it down with the root hanging off behind. It will generally be necessary to load stone on the forward end of the cart, or else have three or four men jump on to make it balance. The tree may be loaded on a wagon, without any box, by backing up to it and pulling the top down so as to have the roots hang over the hind axle. The tree may also be pulled over and rolled upon a sled, or set upright on a stone-boat. If you move any tree with a large top, you must also move a large root. The trimming of the tops and roots should correspond. It is a good practice to prepare trees of large size for moving two years in advance, by digging and cutting all the roots around the ball of earth in the center, and then filling the trench, and leaving the tree over one Summer to throw out new roots and heal the wounds of the ones cut off, and also the wounds of the limbs. By this process a very large apple, pear, cherry, or other tree can be safely moved.

We have known a farmer to defer building a new house, year after year, because he could not build without destroying some favorite tree, and did not know how to move it. We have often known a new road fought against for years, because it would cut through some man's orchard, the owner of which finally had to yield to the necessity of the case and see his valuable trees sacrificed, perhaps just as they were large enough to commence bearing, because he did not know how easily he could move them. It is our opinion that, as a general rule, trees from four to ten inches diameter can be moved at an expense not larger per tree than a dollar for each inch the tree is in diameter.

An orchard with half the trees prostrated by a gale, the trees of which would average eight inches in diameter, we have seen righted at an expense of not over a dollar a tree. The broken roots were carefully cut away and the earth behind properly excavated, and about half of the top cut away, and a tackle attached from a standing tree to the fallen one, when two men would set it up in five minutes, and brace it fast with two poles. The second year after, these trees bore as good a crop as they ever did before.

Various methods have been proposed for making fruit trees bear early. As a general thing, it is not best to force trees into early fruitfulness, as it is necessary that they should have time to make a good and substantial growth, and obtain a proper form to bear, in after years, the strong demand made upon the vitality of the tree by successive crops. Root-pruning tends to induce a slower growth and more solid ripe wood, and checks the tendency to over-bearing, which always injures the young tree.

GRAFTING AND BUDDING.

To be a skillful grafter or budder requires a steady hand and a good deal of practice. No farmer, indeed, no person having an interest in a garden spot, should neglect to learn how to perform both operations skillfully, because it is the true way of propagating almost all choice fruits. It is an art which women can practice as well as men. It has been practiced from a very remote time, as we have accounts of it in the earliest printed books.

The proper time of grafting fruit trees is in the Spring, as soon as the season is warm enough to put the sap in motion. This period comes earlier with the cherry and plum than it does with the apple and pear. In this vicinity apple-grafting often continues till the last of May, in backward seasons. The best time is when April showers are prevalent, but the cions must have been previously cut. They may be cut and buried in Autumn, or stored in a dry, cool cellar, with the lower ends in sand or dry soil. For cions, cut the thrifty wood of the last season's growth from bearing limbs, not water-sprouts. These shoots found near the top or center of the head of an old tree are preferred by grafters. Never cut cions from sickly trees or branches. Cions from young trees are apt to grow most vigorously, and we prefer them from the upright branches.

Stocks for grafting, if not grown on the spot, should be transplanted to the nursery at least a year previous to being used, as there is not usually vigor enough in a tree to recuperate its own powers, and grow a graft the same season it is transplanted.

GRAFTING AN OLD ORCHARD, with the design of giving trees entire new heads, is practiced as follows: Commence the Summer previous to cut away the old top freely. Next Spring set the grafts, cutting away all that is necessary to give them room and free sunlight and air. Next Spring go over the trees about the 1st of June, and pull off all the suckers, particularly around the grafts, and cut off any limbs that interfere with their growth. We advise a side branch left upon each limb that has a graft in its end, to aid in keeping up a healthy circulation. Indeed, branching limbs should always be selected in grafting an old tree. Watch the growth of the grafts during second Summer, which is sometimes very rapid, and may reach overhanging limbs, in which case cut them away. In June or July, after the grafts are two years old, nearly or quite all the old top may be removed, and, if necessary, the grafts trimmed slightly, to put the top into the right course of forming a new, handsome shaped top.

CLEFT GRAFTING is the mode practiced in putting a new top to an old tree—that is, a large limb, or one perhaps two or three inches in diameter, is split by driving a strong knife or chisel in the end just sawed off, and the cleft held open by a wooden wedge driven in the center, while the cions are sharpened and inserted in the edges of the cleft, so that the barks of the graft and stock exactly fit, and then the wedge is withdrawn and the end of the limb covered with grafting-wax.

SPLICE GRAFTING is practiced when the stock and graft are of equal size, by cutting the stock with a sharp knife, scarfing upward, and the cion downward, so that the two will fit an inch or two together, the edges of the bark exactly corresponding, and then the two are tied together with bass matting, or woolen yarn if the former cannot be had, and covered over with grafting-wax, or grafting-clay, which by some is preferred. Some grafters spread their wax on strips of cotton cloth, and wind that around and stick fast the end or tie it. Watch must be kept after the graft is growing vigorously, that whatever is tied around does not get too tight before it is cut off.

TONGUE GRAFTING is much like splice grafting, except that a shoulder or sort of cleft is cut at the bottom of the scarf on the stock, and the point of the cion cut to fit in it or else the notch is cut in the upper end of the scarf and the cion shaped to fit. By this mode small grafts can be set upon large stocks; or four can be set upon a stock, so as to form a four-branched head, if all grow. All that is necessary is to see that at some point of contact of cion and stock the inner bark of each exactly fit one another—the more the better; but the graft may live with a very small point in connection, if carefully fastened and covered. The covering should be removed about the middle of July. If clay is used, remove the ball after a rainy day. Care should be used, in cutting a cion, to have a bud come close down to the top of the stock.

ROOT GRAFTING is much practiced by nurserymen, the work and roots both being stored in Autumn, and the work done in Winter, by splitting the end of a root and inserting the cion, and then packing away in a cellar till Spring, when they are planted out. The joint being entirely covered, no wax is used. Farmers may do the same. Sometimes roots are grafted while attached to the tree, by digging them up and cutting off an end and inserting the graft, and then putting the root back, with the end of the graft out of the ground. When it is a year old a section of the root is dug up and transplanted.

SADDLE GRAFTING, which is done by cutting the stock to a wedge, and splitting the cion, is particularly recommended for cherry-trees, because it gives a larger surface of union. Sometimes one leg of the cion is fitted so as to insert between the bark and wood of the stock, while the other leg is brought down and fitted upon a scarf on that side of the stock.

GRAFTING-CLAY AND WAX.

Clay used to cover grafts is made by mixing one part of pure horse-dung with two parts of clay and a little plasterer's hair. It must be very thoroughly worked several days before required, and made very plastic when used, by heating and tempering.

Grafting-wax, which is made of three parts of beeswax, three parts of rosin, two parts of tallow, melted together and worked while warm by the hands in water, is much neater and more convenient, and not much more expensive than clay, where only a little work is to be done. When large limbs or wounds are to be severed, of course clay would be the cheaper.

Grafting-wax is sometimes composed of six parts rosin, one part beeswax, one part tallow; but this we should think would be too hard for cool weather.

French grafting-wax is made of half a pound of pitch, half a pound of beeswax, a pound of cow-dung, boiled together and spread on the graft while hot, with a brush. Another sort is made of equal parts of beeswax, rosin, and turpentine (crude pitch), and spread on cloth or paper, to be used in strips wrapped about the graft.

The most common American grafting-wax, and the cheapest and easiest remembered and made, is composed of rosin, tallow and beeswax, in equal parts, melted together and then worked in water. If it is needed of a softer texture, it is made so by increasing the proportion of tallow.

WHAT INFLUENCE HAS THE STOCK ON THE GRAFT?

Perhaps the only answer needed to this question is, "None whatever." And this is true, if the stock is of a character suited to grow the cion engrafted into it. An apple, should be engrafted into a stock of similar texture to the cion to form a good tree—that is, a cion from a free growing tree, engrafted upon a wild crabapple may live, but it will never do well, because the graft outgrows the stock; but it has no influence upon the fruit. So it is with pears engrafted upon quince, which dwarfs the growth of the tree, but does not affect the fruit, either in size or flavor, though the productiveness is increased; but that is owing to the obstruction in the descending sap when it reaches the stock, and thus forces more into the fruit-buds and limbs bearing fruit.

Another influence that a stock has upon a graft is to enable us to produce fruit from a semi-tender plant, by engrafting it upon a hardy native—as the peach upon plum or almond; the pear upon quince or mountain ash; or fine plums upon wild stocks; or foreign grapes upon native vines.

Make it a rule never to engraft anything upon a diseased stock; not that it is likely to influence the fruit, except so far as it will affect the cion and make it unhealthy.

It is asserted that a diseased graft will communicate the same malady to the stock, so that a shoot springing from the stock below the union will show the same symptoms that affect the graft.

BUDDING

is a mode of engrafting which can be practiced after the season for grafting is past. The budding season does not commence until after the leaves have grown, and the bark will slip. Then a bud of the present season's growth is neatly cut from a thrifty shoot, avoiding double buds, which are fruit buds, and the leaves being cut off, leaving half an inch of the foot stalk to hold the bud by, it is set in a slit made in the bark of the stock, by a T shaped cut, and loosening up the edges with the flat bone handle of the budding knife. Some persons remove the wood cut from the stick with the bud, and some insert it. After pressing the bud as far down in the slit as you can, cut off the upper end even with the cross cut of the slit, and tie strips of soaked bass matting around to keep all snug. If the bud lives it will look plump two weeks after it is set, and in four weeks will need to have the bandage loosened, or perhaps removed. Late buds may not have to be loosened till Spring, and at that time the limb of the stock budded must be cut away, and the bud goes on to form a new limb, or the whole tree if a single stock was budded. Some trees do not grow buds as readily as others, and such may be tied with a band above and one below.

Agricultural Prospects.

NEW-YORK, May 27.—There is a want of rain in this vicinity, though crops have not yet suffered much, but will before the end of another week. The pastures are very good, but mowing fields are short. Rye shows a large growth, very forward, some of the earliest now in bloom. Potatoes and early corn look well, and the season is favorable for putting in the general corn crop. Fruit all promises well, and in general the prospects of the farmers in this vicinity are favorable in the highest degree.

We have just conversed with a citizen of Michigan, whose business leads him to travel much, and he says that he never saw the wheat of the great West look better in May than it does now, and that the prospect is equally favorable for all other crops. Western editors generally entertain the same opinion. A late *Wheeling Intelligencer* says:

The prospect for a large supply of fruit in this section was never fairer than at present. Thus far there has been no harm done by the frost, and berries, apples, peaches, and other fruits of this latitude promise an abundant crop. The only exception is, perhaps, in those apple orchards which bore overabundantly last year.

The prospects abroad are summed up by *The London Mark Lane Express* of May 11, as follows:

Agricultural prospects are not so bright as they were a few weeks back, but a little favorable change in the weather would soon give a better turn, and we must hope for an early rain, which would bring more cheering anticipations. The wheat plant has partially gone off, where thin, and the ground not well covered. The flag has an uneven appearance occasionally, but the root having got a strong hold, these partially unhealthy patches would soon improve with a higher temperature and a little nice warm rain. Generally a dry May suits this plant admirably, and this year, before the month is out, ears are looked for in all the forward districts; although on the whole we do not see the prospect of so early a harvest as many are prognosticating; owing, in our view of the case, to so many cold nights and occasional frosts. For want of rain the sowing of turnips is procrastinated, and a change would on this account be very desirable.

The week opened with a much higher temperature, and all the indications of rain, but the clouds mostly passed away without leaving a benefit, and on Thursday night there was another sharp frost. As to the young wheat, accounts vary; in bleak situations on cold clays it invariably looks bad, while on the fens and well-tilled light and medium soils there is yet a very promising plant, and perhaps all the more so from being held in check. It is, however, very different with the Spring corn, which had no autumnal rains to begin with, and unless a speedy change ensues, the crop must be very backward, and doubtful as to yield. The wheat trade this week lost its buoyancy, and finished dull, both in London and the country; in fact, deliveries have continued free since the improvement in condition, being now nearly 50 per cent over what they were last year, much, no doubt, having been previously offered for sale in vain. These are the general complaints of the weather from the Continent; indeed, in some parts of Germany fine warm rains have fallen, much to the benefit of the crops; but prices mostly have been well supported, and the bare supposition of a conflict between this country and America sent the Dantzic market up materially, with large sales. Buyers will soon find out their mistake when they learn that the seizure of the Alexandra has convinced the Unionists of British loyalty and justice.

On the Continent, the weather had been favorable at Konigsberg, and the crops were making great progress. Prices were well supported by the notion of difficulties between England and America, but business was not active. After a calm at Dantzic, the market became excited by the same warlike opinion, and 10,000 qrs. Wheat were sold in one day at 4s. per qr. advance, the week's business reaching to 24,000 qrs., but subsequently there was a calm. With fine weather and moderate arrivals at Berlin, cereals were firm. The same kind of reports came from Cologne. A good deal of rain fell in the neighborhood of Venice on the 1st of May, and proved highly beneficial, though the crops were looking well before. Business was dull. Native Wheat 40s. to 44s. per qr. With stocks gradually decreasing at Galatz, holders were more firm, and less was doing in consequence. Maize was firm both there and at Ibraila. The weather being highly favorable for thrashing, and there was no fear for the condition of the new crop. In some districts the young wheat was suffering from drought. Prices at Constantinople had rather hardened. Some hard Samsoun Wheat had been exported at 37s. 6d. to 38s. per qr., and some soft Ibrail at 35s. per qr. for Marseilles. Arrivals of the new crop were coming in scantily at Alexandria, and brought full prices for consumption. The quality was good as well as yield.

From all this, it appears that while our early Spring prospects were gloomy, and those of England, and Europe generally, were bright, the reverse is now nearer the truth.

Tea-Plants—Tree Cotton.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of the 22d there was a short article headed "*The Tea Plant*," which goes on to say thus: "This plant, said to be declared genuine by a Chinaman, *The Williamsport Bulletin* states, is found upon wild lands in Clinton Co., Pennsylvania, and several persons skilled in the taste of tea declare this native sort as good as the imported." The whole statement is utterly erroneous, and must have originated from a person grossly ignorant. The two species, *Thea viridis* and *Bohea*, my father and self have cultivated for more than 70 years, and I am as familiar with these plants as with any other shrub. They, together with the *Rhamnus Theezans*, are evergreen shrubs, natives of the middle district of China, through which the mighty river Yang-tse-Kiang flows, and have never been found in any other country of the globe. These three shrubs constitute the great basis of all the Chinese and Japanese teas, although the Chinese do admix the leaves of the *Camellia sasanqua* and of some other shrubs among the commonest class of teas. The only other shrub from which the oriental teas are made is the *Thea Assamica*, grown in Assam and the adjoining portions of British India, where the English Government have taken much pains to extend its culture; and Assam tea has been for some years an article of regular import and consumption in Britain. Neither of the four species of shrubs above named can be successfully cultivated to the north of Wilmington, N. C. The only species of shrubs or small trees in our country which can be substituted for the Chinese tea shrubs are the *Ilex cassine* and *dahoon*, found growing in abundance in the coast region from North Carolina to Florida. The leaves of these shrubs have been in use by the aborigines of that district from time immemorial, and the Ilex cassine or Yaupon constitutes the tea in universal use there among the negroes, which has given currency to the common negro adage, "Fried hominy, possum fat, and Yaupon tea is too good." There are several plants called wild tea in different sections of our country, but they have no botanic connection with the genus Thea and the oriental teas. There are but three native shrubs suited to our northern climate that I deem capable of being adopted as substitutes for the oriental teas. These are the Ilex prinoides, the Myrica gale and cerifera. The leaves of the Laurus benzoin and sassafras might also be tested as to their merits. So much for this subject.

I will now refer to another tree which has been recently much commented on—The Cotton Tree, *Gossypium arboreum*. It is a subject of much regret to me whenever I see any laudatory notice that may misdirect the useful and patriotic enterprise of our citizens, and where their efforts must prove unavailing. Such have been my sensations when perusing the several exciting notices in regard to the introduction and culture of the "Tree Cotton," urging its capabilities of acclimation, with a statement that certain persons had the seed for sale. Why, Sir, has the time arrived when our brains and judgment can no longer serve to guide us? Can we expect to transpose the climes of the earth, or to change totally the character of the trees of the tropics and inure them to a northern climate? I have frequently seen this Cotton tree growing wild within the tropical regions, where it attains a hight of about 30 feet; but as to its naturalization here, you could with equal success grow sugar-cane, coffee, pine-apple and bananas! Why, Sir, you could not acclimate a tropical tree if you had an eternity for the operation. Do you suppose that God and Nature made a blundering operation as to the location of the different species of trees and animals which it is man's prerogative to rectify? Of all the animals, man alone is cosmopolitan, there being no less than fifty types, each a distinct creation, disseminated throughout all the regions of our globe. It is true that an annual plant such as our ordinary cotton, *Gossypium herbaceum* may, by numerous seminal reproductions, attain to such a degree of acclimation, that it will sustain our Summer, yet it will perish with the first frost of Autumn. But how think you a tropical tree or plant can ever be hardened to sustain our wintry blasts?

Whoever shall sell one dollar's worth of tree cotton seed, will, in fact, cause the purchaser a loss of ten dollars in a futile experiment. As such erroneous impressions exist in regard to the law of acclimation, I will here elucidate it. No plant or animal can ever be acclimated in the existing race or species by any change of location, as such amelioration attaches solely to their progeny. Seminal reproduction can alone effect such a change, and then only within certain natural limits, and very gradually, through succeeding generations. This harmonious arrangement results from a great natural law, in accordance with which every animal and every tree and plant partakes in a degree of the character of the climate and soil where it is generated. What folly, then, would it be for us to look to the productions of tropical climes for the hopeful parents of a hardy and vigorous progeny, suitable to withstand the rigors of a northern Winter? Should we not rather look to the hardy and robust species of trees and plants, which God and Nature in their perfective wisdom have spread spontaneously over the temperate zones of our globe? The acclimation of the Persian grape, *Vitis vinifera* (although a native of one of the temperate zones), to its present condition in France, has been a labor of two thousand years; and to render it still more hardy and robust—enough so to sustain our climate (if such a result be possible)—would require another thousand years of continued seminal reproductions, of the same discriminating character as have been so long continued in France.

Such is the character of the gradual climatic ameliorations which have hitherto been, through countless ages, and must forever continue to be, harmoniously operative on our globe. WM. R. PRINCE.

Flushing, L. I., May 25, 1863.

Wool Sale.

MAY 29.—The market is rather quiet, but very firm for most descriptions, as most holders are indifferent sellers unless at extreme rates, although if an individual not acquainted with the routine of trade were to enter the market the contrary would appear to be the case, as the majority of the trade all is changed into bears, and want even to contradict the facts which were disclosed at the public sale in Boston on Wednesday, by asserting that that sale was not a success, as is stated in THE TRIBUNE Thursday morning on the strength of the telegraph report. And further, some assert that the lot bought by Mr. Bond of Boston at 49c. "fell through." But we know better, and can speak more accurately now from information in our possession. Mr. Bond knew right well what he was buying, and even if he did not he is too much of a gentleman to "back out" of his bid. As we before stated, however, the sale proved a success, although all the wools were not sold, for a reason which we are sorry to state, and that is, dissatisfaction with the manner of conducting the sale. Indeed, some of our New-York dealers assert they will never again attend a wool sale in Boston. It appears that instead of selling every lot along, a line of fleece No. 1 to 22 was put up, granting a privilege to the highest bidder. Now, there was scarcely any choice among the lots. Mr. Hussen bid highest, 50c., and of course was entitled to one lot, ten lots, or the whole if he chose, but the auctioneer would only sell one lot, and Mr. Hudson claimed No. 10, although he might as well have taken No. 1, and not exchanged a word about it. The other lots were passed, and would not be sold, unless at higher rates. This process was exchanged until the end of the catalogue, when the auctioneer returned to the first lot, and offered to sell the rest in lines through at the rates obtained for those already sold. This mode of disposing of the wool displeased every buyer in the room. Mr. Hudson, however, claimed the balance of the 22 lots. The privilege of the trade would sustain his claim and privileges, but it is no matter; all except about 39 bales sold, and the sale cannot be regarded otherwise than as a success, a scale of prices having been reached of 4c. above the last public sales here. The following is the result: [illegible] The Brokers' circulars for the month of May are published already in advance of time, and we are pained to see that, what we have seen of them lack trustworthiness. They quote no wool in this market above 75c., even XX Pennsylvania, which cannot be had at anything short of 85c. Have the Brokers lost their interest in the Wool trade, or have they become speculators themselves at the expense of all those who grow wool for wool? One of these circulars state that the largest portion of the wool at the late sale on Wednesday was withdrawn. But such was not the case. Only 39 bales out of 831 bales offered were withdrawn, and twice 831 bales could be readily sold within the range if the sale were conducted in a manner that would give satisfaction to those in attendance. We would state in our last that 20,000 lb. Donskoi wool were sold at private sale at 35c.

FROM MISSOURI.

Removal of Gen. Curtis—Effects of the Change—Threatened Rebel Outbreak—Incidents of Guerrilla Outrages—Disloyal Militia Untrustworthy—State Convention Candidates.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, May 23, 1863.

The arrival of Gen. John M. Schofield, the newly-appointed commander of this department, brings the present official career of Gen. Curtis to an end. This change must be viewed, in the present juncture of affairs, as exceedingly ill-timed—aside from the question of ability and efficiency. Gen. Curtis is deprived of his command in the midst of measures for ridding the State of some of its most dangerous inhabitants, and it is a discouraging event that the influences which have brought about the appointment, and will surround the headquarters of his successor, are hostile to this forcible deportation of disloyal citizens. Had Ben. Butler been ordered to Missouri no word of fault would ever have been uttered. Had Heintzelman, or Hascall, or any one known only as an energetic military officer, who had no friends to serve or enemies to punish in the administration, come hither, the change would have been freely acquiesced in. This is not the condition in which Gen. Schofield assumes command here. He has had squabbles with Gen. Herron and Gen. Blunt, and will probably not forget the free censure passed upon his management at the head of the Army of the Frontier, nor the harsh things since said of him by former military associates. During his command of the district comprising the State, pending Halleck's absence at Corinth, Gen. Schofield had many differences with public men on questions of policy. How can he deal out impartial justice and serve the Government faithfully now? His loyalty is unimpeached, though his leniency on several occasions toward Rebels is condemned. Should he steer clear of Gov. Gamble he may disappoint his enemies; if he is wise enough to pursue the Rebels incessantly and without mercy, he will do the State a service; and, finally, should he stand squarely up to the President's platform—"No compromise with treason"—his coming will be a benefit. Otherwise, the appointment will prove a terrible misfortune.

The Conservative influences at work in this Department are moving heaven and earth to have the proclamation declaring martial law revoked and the sway of the civil powers resumed. The day after the return of Senator Henderson from Washington *The Republican* broke ground in congratulating its friends that the restraints of martial law will be shortly removed. The idea is sought to be conveyed that only the radical Abolitionists are in favor of a continuance of martial law, which is equivalent to saying that the only real Unconditional Union men are Abolitionists, a conclusion by no means distant from the truth. A resumption of the civil powers by the Copperhead Justices and Sheriffs of the interior would result in an interesting condition of things. Just imagine how safe the lives and property of Union men would be from the knife of the assassin and the torch of the incendiary. What a sweet time we would have convicting a Rebel murderer, with a Rebel Judge, a Rebel Sheriff and a packed Rebel jury. If ever that time comes, blood will flow faster at the firesides of our people, and bloody retaliation follow swifter, than the most sanguinary chapter of the War in Missouri has yet rendered.

The idea of removing the restraints of martial law at this time is particularly absurd, in contrast with the reports which reach this city daily from every corner of the State, telling of bushwhacking, arson, murder, robbery, horse-stealing, and Rebel demonstrations. There is not a county north of the Missouri River in which the people are not looking for an uprising of guerrillas in less than thirty days hence. The civil authorities, even aided by the enrolled militia, are powerless to arrest these evils. Bushwhacking has indeed commenced on a small scale in a dozen places. Rebels stole the mail and shot the mail rider recently between Lebanon and Marshfield. Rebels fired on Col. Boyd, M. C. elect, lately, on the Mount Vernon and Springfield road. The Rolla stage is guarded by Union cavalry to keep off Rebels, and these are but small affairs to show the insecurity of the interior.

A few more incidents will suffice. On the 15th, Major Ransom of the 6th Kansas met Parker's guerrillas south of Westport, and drove them into the bush. On the 18th, Sergt. Owen, with ten men of the 8th Missouri State Militia, found a Rebel camp at Spring Creek, in Ozark County, where 24 guerrillas were in arms. He killed 3 and captured 11 of the gang; the rest escaped.

A Rebel spy was captured near Lebanon, and was shot while trying to escape. On his person was found a pass from Marmaduke's army, and a list of 54 Missourians who had formed a band of partisan rangers in Livingston and Carroll Counties. Houses have been burned and stores robbed on the north side of the river, by command of Quantrel, several times within two weeks. The Rebels set fire to the Cass County Jail in Harrisonville on the 17th, to prevent its use as a military prison—the Rebels are now so confined in a cattle pen. A camp of 22 Rebels was broken up within 14 miles of St. Louis a week ago. But it is needless to go on any further; enough has been shown to convince the most simple-minded individual that the peace of the State is seriously threatened by the Rebels, and that any shilly-shally, conciliatory course will entail untold mischief upon the people. Nothing could be more inviting to the Rebels than the announcement that henceforth there will be no martial law in Missouri!

This question has such an important bearing upon the peace and welfare of the State that it is not to be supposed the Conservatives are without some ready answer in response to these objections. They set up the plea that the enrolled militia is abundantly able to maintain the peace without the help of United States soldiers. This is a mere farce. The enrolled militia is wholly untrustworthy. Facts are daily coming to light to show that at least half the officers of the enrolled militia are Rebel sympathizers. One instance is cited where a whole company of registered disloyalists, whose captain is under bond to observe his parole, has been taken into the State service, and is intrusted with State arms with the knowledge and consent of the Governor! Last week a company of the enrolled militia of Livingston County openly mutinied because a Secession Captain had been placed over them. In Lincoln County, one of the militiamen manfully declared that his sympathies were with the South, and if compelled to fight it would be on the other side. The most glaring instance of the disloyal elements in the militia occurred in Howard County, where a whole regiment, while mustered for inspection, tolerated the presence of the well-known guerrilla Col. Jackman, and allowed him to exhibit a pistol, taken from Gen. Bartholow, the Commanding-Brigadier of the District, unmolested—a pretty crew to protect the rights of Union men!

By the foregoing brief review of the military affairs in this State, you will perceive that we are not in an enviable situation as regards our military and civil rulers. With bushwhackers staring us in the face on one side and a feeble policy on the part of the Governor on the other, who shall deliver us? The President is well aware of our situation, but he has chosen to listen to the artful voice of the Conservative politicians, and to follow their choice.

The near approach of the session of the State Convention renders an election necessary in this city, to fill the vacancy in our city delegation, caused by the flight of Uriel Wright to the Rebel army. The candidates in the field are the Hon. Charles D. Drake, Radical Emancipationist, and James E. Yeatman, a retired merchant, and President of the Sanitary Commission—both honorable and worthy gentlemen. Mr. Yeatman was nominated by leading Conservatives of the Blair wing of the Republican party, headed by O. D. Filley, the defeated Blair candidate for Mayor. He is in favor of gradual emancipation. Mr. Drake will probably be elected.

The proposed exile of the prominent Rebel sympathizers residing in this city to the land of Dixie has been suspended, by the change in command of the Department.

A large number of steamboats released from service by Gen. Grant have recently arrived in a damaged condition.

Vallandigham's Address to the Ohio Democracy.

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, O., May 22, 1863.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO: Banished from my native State for no crime save Democratic opinions and free speech to you in their defense, and about to go into exile, not of my own will but by the compulsion of an arbitrary and tyrannic power which I cannot resist, allow me a parting word. Because despotism and superior force so will it, I go within the Confederate lines. I well understand the purpose of this order. But in vain the malice of enemies shall thus continue to give color to the calumnies and misrepresentations of the past two years. They little comprehend the true character of the man with whom they have to deal. No order of banishment, executed by superior force, can release me from my obligations or deprive me of my rights as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States. My allegiance to my own State and Government I shall recognize, wheresoever I may be, as binding in all things, just the same as though I remained upon their soil. Every sentiment and expression of attachment to the Union and devotion to the Constitution—to my country—which I have ever cherished or uttered, shall abide unchanged and unretracted till my return. Meantime, I will not doubt that the people of Ohio, cowering not a moment before either the threats or the exercise of arbitrary power, will, in every trial, prove themselves worthy to be called freemen.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The official canvass of the votes cast for Members of Congress, in this State show the following results:

Dists.	Republican.		Democratic.	
I.	*Joel Eastman	11,979	*Daniel Marcy	13,[illegible]
II.	*Edward H. Rollins	10,3[illegible]5	John H. George	9,[illegible]
III.	*Jas. W. Patterson	10,947	William Burns	10,971
Total vote	Repub.	33,221	Democratic	33,[illegible]

Republican majority in the State.........[illegible]

*Elected. Mr. Rollins was a member of the last House.

—The Senate stands 8 Republican, 3 Democrats, and 1 no choice. The Republican candidate will be elected by the Legislature.

GIVE US BED-SACKS—GIVE US BLANKETS.—The Sanitary Commission sends to the Women's Central Relief Association for the above articles; and also for

Quilts,	Jelly,
Socks,	Bay Rum,
Wrappers,	Beef and Milk,
Mosquito Netting,	Wines,
Preserved Vegetables,	Liquors,
Crackers,	Fans.

Let all knit, who can, and let the rest make bed-sacks, quilts, and wrappers. The call is loud. We must work for the men who fight.

Our country friends will please forward at once all cotton garments which they may have on hand.

E. COLLINS, No. 10 Cooper Union.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who sailed for Europe on Saturday, had "A Parting Word" in last week's *Independent*. He says:

"There are many reasons which sadden one's departure from his native country at the present time. The cloud of war hangs dark and heavy over the land. The questions beyond the war are likely to be only second to the war itself in profound excitements. All the faith, courage, and fidelity which Christian principle and patriotic fervor can give will be required to carry the country safely through. But the Summer will be given up to military operations—at least to all that part of our land which lies beyond the influence of the Headquarters at Washington. And if at any time in the year we can afford a few months for rest and invigoration, it is during the heats of Summer; and if by such a vacation I [illegible] it will take away [illegible] still preparing to serve [illegible] the greater [illegible]."

Mr. Beecher will correspond with *The Independent* during his absence, but leaves his editorial pen, we believe, in the hands of Mr. Theodore Tilton.

—Accepting the latest Rebel statements of the Confederate debt as accurate, and dividing it equally among the population of the Southern States, it would amount to just $163 for each person. The *Nashville Union* remarks that a poor man with a wife and six children, in the Rebel States, will owe just $1,304.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—BALL—At Lee, Mass., on Tuesday morning, May 26, Wm. J. Bartlett to Mrs. Sarah H. Ball. No cards.

BREWER—JEROME—In Bloomfield, Conn., on Wednesday, May 27, by the Rev. Mr. Newcomb, the Rev. Josiah Brewer of Stockbridge, Mass., to Miss Lucy T. Jerome, daughter of the late Rev. Amasa Jerome of New-Hartford.

GARDNER—HUNT—In Waterloo, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 27, by Friends' ceremony, Lyman C. Gardner of Fayette, to Sarah M., daughter of the late Richard P. Hunt.

HESS—WOODBURY—At Troy, Madison county, Illinois, Jan. 27, 1863, by the Rev. John H. Mize, Mr. William Hess to Miss Martha Emily Woodbury, daughter of the late Joshua Woodbury, deceased.

HOFFMAN—FISHER—At the residence of the bride's mother, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, May 27, by the Rev. W. T. Beattie, William T. Hoffman, esq., of Hightstown, to Miss Annie E., youngest daughter of the late John G. Fisher of the former place.

POOL—WELD—On Tuesday, Whitsun Week, May 26, in Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., by the Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, assisted by the Rev. Henry Pacthrop Hay, Rector of Trinity Parish, the Rev. Robert Andrews Poole, Rector of St. James's Church, Long Branch, N. J., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Weld, eldest daughter of E. D. Weld, esq., of Trenton.

PLUMMER—TOYE—At Rio Janeiro, on Sunday, April 5, by the Rev. A. S. Blackford, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, Capt. Wm. E. Plummer of the British Brig Tallulah, to Miss Marcia Jane Toye, second daughter of Capt. John Toye of Windsor, N. S.

PHILLIPS—REYNOLDS—In Grafton, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Saturday, May 23, by the Rev. J. S. P. Lewis, Mr. Am. D. Phillips of New-York City, to Miss Esther E. Reynolds of the former place.

SCHULTZ—BRITTON—At Walpole, N. H., on Thursday, May 28, Theodore Schultz of New-York, to Lucy A. Britton of the former place.

SMITH—SEVERANCE—In Leyden, Mass., at the bride's father's, on Wednesday, May 27, by the Rev. Dr. Chandler, H. O. Smith to Miss Helen M. Severance, all of Shelburne Falls, Mass. No cards.

SEVERANCE—WILSON—In Leyden, Mass., at the bride's father's, on Thursday, May 14, by the Rev. Dr. Chandler, Dr. Chas. Earl Severance, formerly of Staten Island, N. Y., to Miss Ellen M., daughter of Dr. Milo Wilson, all of Shelburne Falls, Mass. No cards.

DIED.

BLUE—After a lingering illness, at the residence of her mother, Ithaca, New-York, May 26, Mrs. Mary M., beloved wife of [illegible] Blue, in the 36th year of her age.

COURTNEY—At the residence of his brother, in Allegany City, Pa., on Tuesday, May 19, William S. Courtney, esq., of this city, aged 44 years.

FULLERTON—At the residence of W. Scharff, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, Helen Anita, second daughter of Helen M. and the late J. J. Fullerton, aged 18 years and 6 months.

HOLLAND—At her late residence, Hanover Neck, Morris Co., N. J., on Friday evening, May 22, Ann, widow of Ebenezer Holland, in the 83d year of her age.

PHILLIPS—Killed, at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, Jas. P. Phillips, Sergt. of Co. I, Eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, brother of Henry S. Phillips of this city.

BRAWCROSS—Killed, at the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 3, while gallantly defending the flag of his regiment, George Brawcross, of Company B, 124th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., aged 20 years, 5 months and 18 days.

SIKES—In Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 19, of disease of the lungs, Caleb Sikes, in the 44th year of his age.

VALENTINE—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, Long Island, on Fifth day, 5th month, 28th, Florence N., daughter of Samuel T. and Ann C. Valentine, in the 6th year of her age.

WEST—On Tuesday, April 28, 1863, at Englishtown, N. J., William West, aged 64 years, formerly of this city.

OBITUARY.—To the memory of JOSIAH CARTER, esq., of Portland, Me., who departed this life on the 6th of April, 1863, in the 91st year of his age.

A son of the noble Puritan stock of New-England, of Revolutionary sires and respectable ancestry, he was, like almost all of those pioneers, without patrimony, and obliged to depend upon his own exertions, yet even then his nobility of soul shone forth. He was a young man of superior physique, of unusual muscular power and erect of figure. He was an officer of the first military company, which included the oldest and best families of Portland, 60 years ago. He was a true gentleman, of chivalric delicacy of feeling, brave as a man, gentle as a woman. To woman he was always respectful, ever reverential. The kindest father, the most indulgent husband, and under any and all circumstances hospitable and generous. When a little more than 30 years of age, he became a Christian man, and to the last day of his life, with remarkable consistency, adorned his profession.

May we grow more like him in life, and die as he died!

Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load, the spirit flies;
While Heaven and Earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies!

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

[illegible] ....., June 3, 1863.

ASHES—The [illegible] is more active, but prices are irregular; [illegible] of 50 bbls. Pots at $8, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $9 62½, which is a material advance.

BEESWAX is quiet yet steady at 47@48c. cash.

COTTON—There has been an influx of buyers to-day, embracing spinners, speculators, and shippers, and the market is more active and better, prices being about 1c. higher than yesterday, and very firm at the close. We quote Middlings at [illegible]c., with sales of 1,280 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is less liberally supplied; the low grades of Western and State are very quiet, and common qualities are rather easier, but trade brands are in better request, and choice extras command more money. The sales are 14,610 bbls., at $5 75@$5 80 for Superfine State; $5 70@$6 for Extra State; $6@$6 20 for Fancy State; $5 65@$6 10 for the low grades of Western Extra; $6 35@$6 50 for trade and $6 10@$6 30 for Shipping Ohio; $6 25@$9 50 for St. Louis Extras, family brands State, and [illegible]. Canadian Flour is in limited request, but choice Extras are firmer; sales of 350 bbls. at $5 85@$6 25 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 35@$8 for Trade and Family brands. Southern Flour is steady, and in fair demand; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $6 50@$7 25 for mixed to good Superfine Country brands, and $7 30@$9 75 for good to choice Trade brands. Rye Flour is in limited request; sales of 140 bbls., at $3 40@$5 50 for super and extra brands. Corn Meal is quite active, and firmer; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $4 30 for Marsh's Caloric, Fairfax, and Brandywine, [illegible], and $4 10 for common State.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less liberally supplied, and prime qualities which are in fair demand for export and milling are again firmer. Choice White is much wanted, and is better, but ordinary qualities are inactive, and without much if any improvement. The sales are 107,000 bush. at $1 20@$1 33 for unsound Chicago Spring; $1 27@$1 44 for fair to good do.; $1 28@$1 31 for unsound Milwaukee; $1 33@$1 45 for common to prime; $1 44½@$1 50 for Amber Spring; $1 49@$1 55 for Red Western; $1 56@$1 60 for Amber do., the latter for a very handsome cargo to arrive; $1 58 for Amber State; $1 60 for choice White Genesee. Barley and Barley Malt remain quiet, and prices are entirely nominal. Oats are in active request, and are again firmer; sales of Canadian at [illegible]c.; Western at 80@81c., and State at 82@83c. Corn is again higher, and is quite active; sales 518,000 bush. at 70@75c. for unsound; 73@76½c. for new mixed; 78@81c. for White Western, and 77@79c. for old sound mixed.

HIDES—The demand for Dry Hides has been very limited throughout the week, and some holders have offered their stocks at a concession, but prices are still above the views of buyers, and the business is very limited. Domestic Slaughters meet with a moderate inquiry for home use, but for export there is nothing doing. The stock being somewhat reduced, prices are pretty steady. Upper Leather stock is in fair request. Calcutta Stock is dull; prices for most descriptions must still be considered nominal. We quote at 24½@25½c. for Buenos Ayres; 24½@26½c. for Rio Grande; 24@24½c. for Orinoco; 21½@22c. for Maracaibo; 23@23½c. for Matamoras; 24@25c. for Tampico; 23@23½c. for Porto Cabello; 22½@23c. for Chagres; 23@25½c. for California; 18@19c. for Dry Salted do.; [illegible] for Wet Salted do.; 21@22c. for Dry Western; 9½@[illegible]c. for Wet Salted do.; and 9½@9¾c. for City Slaughter. The stock of Hides on hand is about 371,000 against 235,000 same time last year.

HEMP remains very quiet; the stock on hand is as follows: [illegible] bbls. American Dressed; 2,032 bbls. do. Undressed; 19,872 do. Manilla; 400 do. Jute, and 1,223 do. Sisal.

HAY—The demand is brisk for the Trade and for Shipping; sales of 700 bales East and North River at 76@90c. per 100 lb.

HONEY—The market is very dull, and we hear of no sales worth reporting. We quote Cuba, in bond, at 80@82c., and duty paid $1@$1 05.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is fairly active, and [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, (Near corner of Fulton). Over the wholesale drug store of [illegible]. The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, as above. Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WM. R. PRINCE, of Flushing, N. Y., offers the following: Veronica, remedy for all kinds of Scrofula, $7 25; Pilewort, for Piles, $3 25; Sarracenia, for Small-Pox, $3 25; Liquid Amber, for Diarrhea, all prepaid by mail, after remittance.

DR. JOHN L. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS FOR FEMALES.—This valuable medicine is now offered to the American Ladies as the only sure, positive, and never-failing cure and regulator of suppression of nature, from whatever cause. Particular care should be used that my directions which accompany each bottle should not be exceeded. I have in my possession letters from the most respectable ladies of this place, recommending it in the highest terms, and Physicians are advising its use when all other remedies fail. These drops are so mild and pleasant, that the feeblest can take them with perfect security, yet so powerful in their effects, that they may be safely called a never-failing Regulator. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.
C. G. CLARK & Co., New-Haven, Conn., General Agents for the United States and Canadas. The trade supplied by DEMAS S. BARNES & Co., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

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FOR the PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM.—We wish to call the attention of the trade and others to our new ALBUM PICTURES, in OIL COLORS, representing AUTUMN LEAVES, BUTTERFLIES, BIRDS, LANDSCAPES, FLOWERS, etc., etc. Price 50 cents per set of 12 assorted copies. Sent per mail on receipt of price. For Trade Terms address L. PRANG & Co., Publishers, No. 159 Washington-st., Boston, Mass. For sale at all the principal Book and Stationery stores throughout the country.

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN contains sixteen large pages every week, and forms two volumes per year of 416 pages each—subscription $2 per year, or $2 50 if not paid strictly in advance. Address subscriptions, or requests for Sample Numbers and Prospectus (sent gratis) to LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, Albany, N. Y.
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GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.—Elegant Photographic Cartes de Visite, by Brady, representing Tom Thumb and Wife, on one card, 15 cents. Also, Com. Nutt and Little Minnie Warren, on one card, 15 cents., and the whole four on one card, in the Wedding Costume in which Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married, 25 cents. These are the only genuine Pictures published of the four smallest mature human beings living. Sent by mail at the same price. These little wonders remain at the Museum but a short time longer. P. T. BARNUM, Museum, New-York.

"NOSES"—THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.—Roman, Grecian, Indian, Negro, Celestial, Aquiline, Turn-up, and Pug Noses, with character of each. EYES, blue, black, or gray. LIPS, pale or red, prim or pouting, scolding or loving. MOUTH, large or small. HAIR, light, dark, coarse or fine, straight or curly. CHEEKS, thin, plump, pale or colored. TEETH, regular or irregular. EARS, large or small. NECK, long or short. SKIN, rough or smooth. Illustrated with Engravings. The walk, talk, laugh, and voice, all indicate character. We may know an honest face from a dishonest one; we will show how. We shall treat of ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man; of PHYSIOLOGY, the Laws of Life and Health; of PHRENOLOGY, the Philosophy of Mind—with Choice of Pursuits, and "How to Improve;" of PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul. [illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE WORLD.—It has now been two years since I first introduced to the American public CHEAP MAPS, which Government and professional men pronounce the most accurate and perfect in workmanship ever offered; and being sold at the extremely low price of 25 and 50 cents, enabled all classes to purchase, and comprehend fully the geography of the American Continent. The high-priced Maps of Colton, Mitchell, and others, excluded this valuable information of the geography of our country almost entirely from the people. Newspapers have, by their cheapness, become almost as necessary to the world as food or raiment; but Maps, until Lloyd's discovery of electrotyping and printing from steel plates on a lightning press, were deemed a luxury too high for the masses, and few were purchased. Hence, when civil war in this country broke out, not one person in a thousand knew anything at all in reference to localities and boundaries in the Southern States. Even gentlemen of the press, supposed to be conversant with the geography of their own country, when the war commenced were continually running into our office for information of towns, rivers, fords, and places at which battles or skirmishes had occurred, and were thus suddenly brought into importance to every one. It was about this time that we invented our new process of electrotyping from steel, so as to print our Maps on a lightning press, and sell them at almost the same price as a first-class newspaper. And millions upon millions of our Maps have been sold in sheets; almost every person in America and Europe have one or the other kind of Lloyd's Maps in their houses; all praised their beauty and accuracy, and there was but one regret of the people, viz., that Lloyd's Maps were not mounted on rollers and varnished at less price than $3 and $5 per copy; they justly said, "If Lloyd can afford to sell a county colored Map of the United States and Canadas at 50 cents in sheets, why cannot he sell the same Map mounted with rollers and varnished at less than $5!" Of course, agents told them that muslin was 200 per cent higher than ever, and, besides, it required a great deal of work and 48 hours' time to mount and dry a Map before ready for sale; but the explanation of the agent did not satisfy them—the public required a $10 mounted Map for $1—and as an agent could not purchase a mounted Map from us by the wholesale at less than $3 a copy, few of my mounted Maps have been sold; but I have not been idle these two years; I have experimented, and have now perfected machinery by which I am enabled to make and retail my Steel-Plate Map of the United States and Canadas, mounted with rollers, varnished and colored in counties at ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER COPY, or in sheets at 60 cents. This Map cost $20,000 to make it, and is better than any $20 Map ever made.
This splendid map shows every railroad and station, and the distance between each station; also, nearly 300,000 towns and 30,000 railroad stations are engraved on this map, all from surveys to 1863. In perfecting this map the official Coast Survey Reports of Prof. Bache to the Navy Department of 1862 were used—the only map ever made which used this valuable authority. Colton's $10 map has not even Hatteras Inlet on it. Lloyd's map is colored in 2,000 counties, and acknowledged to be the only good map of this country ever made at any price. This County Map is five by four feet large, and any agent, male or female, can clear $10 a day selling this map at $1 a copy. Lloyd's Map of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, SOUTHERN STATES, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, and other maps, are also now sold at $1, mounted and varnished, same as the United States Map.
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New-York City, Dec. 31, 1862.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 17, 1862.
J. T. LLOYD, esq.—SIR: Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase a supply of your Map of Mississippi for the use of his squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. Navy.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
J. T. LLOYD, Publisher—SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the Secretary of State, copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map, and Gazetteer of the Southern States. Send circulars of all new Maps you may issue.
Respectfully yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.
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We have received Lloyd's Map of Virginia. This is the best and only official Map in existence, and is the only Map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-Chief.
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[illegible]

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